

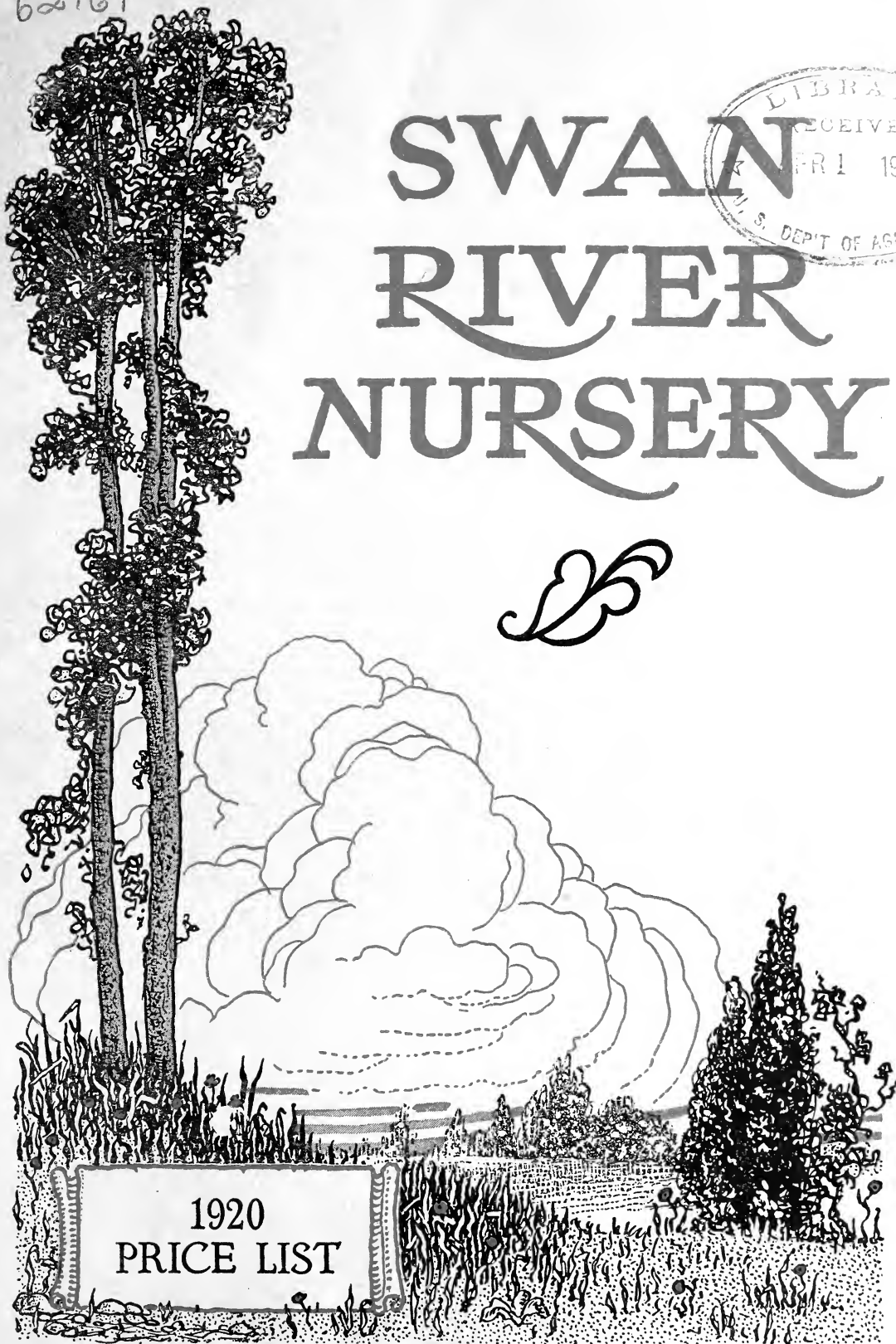
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SWAN RIVER NURSERY



1920
PRICE LIST

AN EXPLANATION, AN INVITATION AND A FEW SUGGESTIONS

A little more than twenty-five years ago Mr. Charles Avery established the Swan River Nursery near the town of Patchogue, on Long Island, some 50 miles from New York City, on the Montauk division of the Long Island Railroad. The location was happily chosen, first because of the climatic conditions, and second because of the soil in which the trees were to be grown.

Atmospheric conditions, as well as soil conditions, have much to do with the successful development of nursery stock. Trees and shrubs demand a certain amount of moisture in the air as well as in the soil. The peculiar salty atmosphere in this location has a tendency to keep in check many of the insects and fungus diseases which injure nursery stock in other and less favored sections of the country.

Our nurseries are only a short distance from the center of the town of Patchogue; in fact, it is only a brief walk from the railroad station to our office. We shall be pleased to have customers and prospective purchasers visit the nursery at any time and make a personal selection of the trees and shrubs which they desire to possess. We would also make this invitation sufficiently broad to include all of our friends whether they contemplate purchasing or not. We believe that only through such visits will it be possible for you to obtain a knowledge of the ideals which are constantly before us in the production of the shade trees, evergreens, shrubs, and roses that are found here. If visitors advise us a day or two in advance of their call, we will be glad to meet them at the station and place an automobile at their disposal for the time that they are with us.

We devote all of our time to this business, and all details of growing, filling orders, packing and shipping are given personal supervision. Most visitors are interested in all the various nursery operations, but one of particular interest is in the digging and packing of evergreens. All of the trees measuring six feet or more in height, are dug with a ball of earth weighing two or three hundred pounds which is wrapped in canvas and the entire tree and ball securely packed. This method is quite laborious, but it insures the life of the tree after shipping and transplanting, provided the specimen is given proper attention after this latter operation.

There are many other points of interest about the nursery which will be pointed out on the tour of inspection.

BUSINESS TERMS.

Prices. The prices in this catalogue cancel all previous quotations, both in former catalogues and circulars. It must be understood further that prices quoted are for immediate acceptance and cannot be guaranteed for any length of time.

Delivery. No extra charges will be made for delivery to the freight offices or express offices. Under normal conditions no charge for packing will be made, excepting when the stock requires special packing in boxes or bales, when for such labor a reasonable charge will be made to cover actual cost of time and material.

We operate motor trucks and trailers and therefore can offer unlimited delivery service on Long Island and nearby points, making only a charge to cover the actual cost of such service; this of course depending on the size of the order, size of the truck load, and whether a special trip is required. Where possible we combine orders and proportionate the charges among the persons served; this makes the service much cheaper and infinitely better than the old method of shipping by freight. The motor-truck is a great time-saver, for trees that are dug to-day can be delivered and planted to-morrow; it likewise removes much of the danger from damage in transit, and if trees are handled by motor truck the element of safety plays so large a part that it will amply pay the cost of the delivery service.

If desired, we will send experienced men to plant the trees and shrubs, charging for such service the actual cost only. This is really the most economical method, for an inexperienced planter is likely to lose much of the stock he received.

Terms of Payment. Our terms are net cash, 30 days from date of shipment. To persons of known responsibility we will extend a reasonable credit, but unknown correspondents should furnish satisfactory references.

Guarantee. We warrant our stock to be true to variety named, and will replace any that may prove otherwise or refund the original price, but beyond that, we assume no responsibility. We guarantee our trees and plants to be in good condition when shipped, but we do not guarantee that such stock will live and grow, as it is obviously impossible to control the aftercare or the weather conditions which may surround transplanted stock.

Evergreens over six feet high are dug with ball of earth and burlaped; with reasonable care all such trees should live and thrive, although as before mentioned, it will be impossible for us to guarantee the growth of the trees after they leave our nursery.

Complaints. We will gladly rectify mistakes in filling orders, provided we are notified immediately on receipt of the goods.

PLANTING SEASON.

Deciduous Trees and Ornamental Shrubs. Either Spring or Fall is usually considered a favorable time for moving trees and shrubs of this class. The digging season in the Spring begins about March 20, when the frost is nearly out of the ground, and continues till about May 20. Many trees and shrubs can be moved much later in the season by stripping off the foliage or digging them with a ball of earth. In the Fall we commence shipping about the middle of October, continuing until hard freezing of the ground in December.

Evergreens. Can be moved in the Spring from March until the middle of June, because they are dug with ball of earth. August, September and October are also excellent months for moving evergreens.

Respectfully yours,

SWAN RIVER NURSERY

PATCHOGUE, L. I., N. Y.

If anyone contemplating planting, will communicate with us we will be glad to call on them and make suggestions as to varieties to plant.

There will be no charge for this service. We will also furnish plans if desired.

Evergreens

This group embraces some of the most beautiful trees and shrubs in cultivation and no grounds are really complete without them, for they retain their beauty through Summer's heat and Winter's cold. Planted individually they are stately and effective; a charming picture may be produced by massing them in beds, care being taken to select varieties which contrast in color; planted in informal masses, forming a background against which the showy flowers of Spring and Summer-blooming shrubs may be contrasted, or the bright bark of Winter twigs are intensified, evergreens make possible some charming results in ornamental planting. They are, moreover, invaluable as windbreaks, hedges, and as screens for objectionable objects. Our evergreens have been frequently transplanted, and the larger sizes are shipped with compact balls of earth wrapped in burlap. This method of handling insures the plants against loss. We have a large and varied collection, and our stock includes only those varieties which have been proven worthy of general cultivation. We recommend planting evergreens during April, May and June, August, September and October.

ABIES. Fir

Abies balsamea (Balsam Fir).

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.00	4 to 5 ft.	\$2.50
2 to 3 ft.	1.75	5 to 6 ft.	3.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00	6 to 8 ft.	5.00

A. brachyphylla (Nikko Fir).

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2.00	3 to 3½ ft.	\$4.50
2 to 2½ ft.	3.00	3½ to 4 ft.	5.00
2½ to 3 ft.	4.00		

A. concolor (Colorado Fir).

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2.50	5 to 6 ft.	\$9.00
2 to 3 ft.	4.00	6 to 7 ft.	11.00
3 to 4 ft.	5.50	7 to 8 ft.	14.00
4 to 5 ft.	7.00	8 to 10 ft.	16.00

A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Fir).

Each		Each	
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1.50	4 to 5 ft.	\$7.00
1½ to 2 ft.	2.25	5 to 6 ft.	8.00
2 to 3 ft.	4.00	6 to 7 ft.	10.00
3 to 4 ft.	5.50		

A. Veitchii (Veitch's Silver Fir).

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2.25	3 to 4 ft.	\$4.50
2 to 3 ft.	3.50	4 to 5 ft.	5.50

BIOTA. Chinese Arborvitae

B. elegantissima (Oriental Golden Arborvitae).

1½ to 2 ft.	\$2.00	2 to 2½ ft.	\$3.00
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B. orientalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Chinese Arborvitae).

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.50	5 to 6 ft.	\$6.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50	6 to 7 ft.	7.50
3 to 4 ft.	4.00	7 to 8 ft.	10.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00	8 to 10 ft.	12.00

B. orientalis (Rosedale Hybrid).

Each		Each	
12 to 15 in.	\$.60	18 to 21 in.	\$2.00
15 to 18 in.	1.25	21 to 24 in.	2.50

BUXUS. Boxwood

Buxus rotundifolia (Large Leaved Pyramidal Boxwood).

Each		Each	
4 to 4½ ft.	\$12.00	5 to 5½ ft.	\$18.00
4½ to 5 ft.	15.00		

Buxus sempervirens (Bush Boxwood).

Each		Each	
10 to 12 in.	\$1.00	18 to 24 in.	\$4.00
12 to 15 in.	1.50	24 to 30 in.	7.00
15 to 18 in.	2.00	30 to 36 in.	9.00

B. sempervirens (Globe Boxwood).

Each		Each	
12 to 15 in.	\$4.00	18 to 24 in.	\$9.00
15 to 18 in.	6.50		

B. sempervirens (Pyramidal Boxwood).

Each		Each	
2½ to 3 ft.	\$6.00	4½ to 5 ft.	\$12.00
3½ to 4 ft.	8.00	5 to 5½ ft.	15.00
4 to 4½ ft.	10.00		

B. sempervirens (Tree or Standard Boxwood).

Each		Each	
1 ft. high, 12 in. crown.	\$5.00		
2 ft. high, 18 in. crown.	10.00		
2 ft. high, 24 in. crown.	15.00		

B. suffruticosa (Dwarf Boxwood).

Each		Each	
4 to 6 in.	\$.30	6 to 8 in.	\$.40

CEDRUS. Cedar

Cedrus Atlantica glauca (Mount Atlas Cedar).

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.75	8 to 10 ft.	\$15.00
2 to 3 ft.	3.00	10 to 12 ft.	25.00
6 to 8 ft.	10.00		

C. Libani (Cedar of Lebanon).

Each		Each	
4 to 5 ft.	\$5.00	6 to 8 ft.	\$10.00
5 to 6 ft.	7.00	8 to 10 ft.	15.00

CRYPTOMERIA. Japanese Cedar

Cryptomeria japonica compacta (Japanese Cedar)

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.	\$3.50	5 to 6 ft.	\$9.00
3 to 4 ft.	5.00	6 to 7 ft.	12.00
4 to 5 ft.	7.00	7 to 8 ft.	14.00

CUPRESSUS. Evergreen Cypress

Cupressus Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress).

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2.00	2 to 2½ ft.	\$3.00

C. Triomphe de Boskoop.

Each		Each	
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1.00	4½ to 5 ft.	\$4.00
2½ to 3 ft.	1.50	5 to 5½ ft.	6.00
3 to 3½ ft.	2.00	5½ to 6 ft.	7.00
3½ to 4 ft.	2.50	6 to 7 ft.	8.00
4 to 4½ ft.	3.00	7 to 8 ft.	10.00

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

Juniperus Chinensis Pfizeriana.

Each		Each	
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1.00	2 to 2½ ft.	\$3.00
1½ to 2 ft.	2.25	2½ to 3 ft.	4.00

J. Communis (Common Juniper).

Each	
18 to 24 in.	\$1.60

J. communis aurea Each
12 to 15 in.\$1.50 | 1½ to 2 ft.\$2.50
J. communis Hibernica (Irish Juniper). Each

1½ to 2 ft.\$1.00 | 4 to 5 ft.\$3.50
2 to 3 ft.1.50 | 5 to 6 ft.5.00
3 to 4 ft.2.50

J. Japonica aurea (Golden Japanese Juniper). Each

1½ to 2 ft.\$2.00 | 2½ to 3 ft.\$4.00
2 to 2½ ft.3.00

J. Sabina prostrata (Prostrate Juniper). Each

1½ ft.\$2.00 | 2 ft.\$4.00

Juniperus Sabina tamariscifolia. Each

15 to 18 in.\$2.25 | 18 to 24 in.\$3.00

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). Each

2 to 3 ft.\$1.50 | 7 to 8 ft.\$9.00
3 to 4 ft.2.50 | 8 to 10 ft.13.00
4 to 5 ft.3.50 | 10 to 12 ft.18.00
5 to 6 ft.5.50 | 12 to 15 ft.22.00
6 to 7 ft.7.00

J. virginiana Cannarti Each

2 to 3 ft.\$3.75

J. Virginiana glauca (Blue Cedar) Each

2 to 3 ft.\$3.00 | 5 to 6 ft.\$7.50
3 to 4 ft.4.00 | 6 to 7 ft.10.00
4 to 5 ft.5.00

J. Virginiano Schottii (Schett's Juniper). Each

2 to 3 ft.\$3.75 | 5 to 6 ft.\$7.00
3 to 4 ft.4.50 | 6 to 7 ft.9.00
4 to 5 ft.5.50

PICEA. Spruce

Picea alba (White Spruce). Each

1 to 1½ ft.\$.75 | 4 to 5 ft.\$3.50
1½ to 2 ft.1.00 | 5 to 6 ft.5.00
2 to 3 ft.1.50 | 6 to 7 ft.7.00
3 to 4 ft.2.50 | 7 to 8 ft.10.00
8 to 10 ft.12.00

P. Engelmanni (Engelmann's Spruce). Each

1 ft.\$1.00 | 4 to 5 ft.\$6.00

P. excelsa (Norway Spruce). Each

1½ to 2 ft.\$.50 | 7 to 8 ft.\$6.50
2 to 2½ ft.1.60 | 8 to 10 ft.8.50
2½ to 3 ft.1.00 | 10 to 12 ft.10.00
3 to 4 ft.1.75 | 12 to 14 ft.12.00
4 to 5 ft.2.75 | 14 to 16 ft.15.00
5 to 6 ft.3.75 | 16 to 18 ft.20.00
6 to 7 ft.5.00

P. excelsa inversa (Weeping Norway Spruce). Each

4 to 5 ft.\$5.00

P. excelsa pyramidalis (Pyramidal Norway Spruce). Each

2 to 3 ft.\$1.50 | 6 to 8 ft.\$5.00
3 to 4 ft.2.00 | 8 to 10 ft.7.50
4 to 5 ft.3.00 | 10 to 12 ft.12.00
5 to 6 ft.4.00 | 12 to 15 ft.15.00

P. excelsa Remonti (Dwarf Norway Spruce). Each

1 ft.\$2.00 | 2 to 2½ ft.\$5.00
1½ to 2 ft.3.00

P. orientalis (Oriental Spruce). Each

1½ to 2 ft.\$2.00 | 4 to 5 ft.\$5.00
2 to 3 ft.2.50 | 5 to 6 ft.6.00
3 to 4 ft.4.00 | 6 to 7 ft.8.00
7 to 8 ft.10.00

P. polita (Tiger's Tail Spruce). Each

1½ to 2 ft.\$1.50 | 3 to 4 ft.\$3.50
2 to 3 ft.2.50 | 4 to 5 ft.5.00

Picea pungens glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce). Each

1½ to 2 ft.\$2.50 | 5 to 6 ft.\$10.00
2 to 3 ft.4.00 | 6 to 7 ft.12.00
3 to 4 ft.6.00 | 7 to 8 ft.15.00
4 to 5 ft.8.00

P. pungens glauca Kosteri (Koster's Colorado Blue Spruce). Each

1½ to 2 ft.\$3.50 | 4½ to 5 ft.\$12.00
2 to 2½ ft.5.00 | 5 to 6 ft.14.00
2½ to 3 ft.6.00 | 6 to 7 ft.16.00
3½ to 4 ft.8.00 | 7 to 8 ft.20.00
4 to 4½ ft.10.00 | 8 to 10 ft.30.00

P. pungens glauca Kosteri pendula (Koster's Weeping Colorado Blue Spruce). Each

1 to 1½ ft.\$3.00 | 2½ to 3 ft.\$7.50
1½ to 2 ft.5.00 | 3 to 3½ ft.10.00

PINUS. Pine

Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine). Each

1½ to 2 ft.\$2.00 | 4 to 5 ft.\$5.00
2½ to 3 ft.3.00 | 5 to 6 ft.7.50
3 to 4 ft.4.00 | 6 to 8 ft.12.00

P. Cembra (Swiss Stone Pine). Each

1½ to 2 ft.\$3.25 | 2 to 3 ft.\$4.00

P. Mughus (Mugho Pine). Each

1 to 1½ ft.\$2.00 | 2 to 2½ ft.\$3.50
1½ to 2 ft.2.50 | 2½ to 3 ft.5.00

P. resinosa (Red Pine). Each

1 to 1½ ft.\$1.00 | 2 to 2½ ft.\$2.00
1½ to 2 ft.1.50 | 2½ to 3 ft.2.50

P. Strobus (White Pine). Each

1½ to 2 ft.\$.75 | 6 to 8 ft.\$7.00
2 to 3 ft.1.00 | 8 to 10 ft.10.00
3 to 4 ft.2.00 | 10 to 12 ft.13.00
4 to 5 ft.2.50 | 12 to 13 ft.16.00
5 to 6 ft.4.00

P. Sylvestris (Scotch Pine). Each

1½ to 2 ft.\$1.50 | 4 to 5 ft.\$4.00
2 to 3 ft.2.00 | 5 to 6 ft.6.00
3 to 4 ft.3.00 | 6 to 8 ft.9.00

PSEUDOTSUGA, Douglas Spruce

Pseudotsuga Douglasi (Douglas' Spruce). Each

1½ to 2 ft.\$1.00 | 5 to 6 ft.\$6.00
2 to 3 ft.2.00 | 6 to 7 ft.9.00
3 to 4 ft.3.00 | 7 to 8 ft.12.00
4 to 5 ft.4.50 | 8 to 10 ft.15.00

RETINOSPORA. Japanese Cypress

Retinispora filifera (Thread-branched Japanese Cypress). Each

1 to 1½ ft.\$1.50 | 4 to 4½ ft.\$7.50
1½ to 2 ft.2.50 | 4½ to 5 ft.9.00
2 to 3 ft.4.00 | 5 to 6 ft.12.00
3 to 4 ft.5.50

R. filifera aurea (Golden-Thread-branched Japanese Cypress). Each

1 ft.\$2.50 | 2 ft.\$5.00
1½ ft.3.50 | 2½ ft.7.00

RETINISPOEA—Continued

R. Nutkaensis vera (Nootka Sound Cypress).			
Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft....	\$2.00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$ 7.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.50	5 to 6 ft.....	10.00
3 to 4 ft.....	5.00		

R. obtusa (Obtuse-leaved Japanese Cypress).			
Each		Each	
1 to 1½ ft....	\$1.50	2½ to 3 ft.....	\$4.00
2 to 2½ ft....	3.00	3 to 3½ ft.....	5.00

R. obtusa aurea (Golden Obtuse-leaved Japanese Cypress).			
Each		Each	
2 to 2½ ft....	\$3.00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$5.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4.00	4 to 5 ft.....	7.50

R. obtusa Cripsii.			
Each		Each	
1 to 1½ ft....	\$1.50	2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3.50
1½ to 2 ft....	2.50	2½ to 3 ft.....	4.50

R. obtusa gracilis (Graceful Obtuse-leaved Japanese Cypress).			
Each		Each	
2 to 2½ ft....	\$4.00	2½ to 3 ft.....	\$6.00

R. obtusa gracilis aurea.			
Each		Each	
3 to 3½ ft.....	\$8.00	3½ to 4 ft.....	\$10.00

R. obtusa nana (Dwarf Obtuse-leaved Japanese Cypress).			
Each		Each	
10 to 12 in....	\$2.00	15 to 18 in.....	\$4.00
12 to 15 in....	3.00		

R. obtusa nana aurea (Golden Dwarf Obtuse-leaved Japanese Cypress).			
Each		Each	
10 to 12 in....	\$2.50	15 to 18 in.....	\$4.50
12 to 15 in....	3.50		

R. obtusa nana gracilis (Graceful Dwarf Obtuse-leaved Japanese Cypress).			
Each		Each	
10 to 12 in....	\$2.00	15 to 18 in.....	\$4.00
12 to 15 in....	3.00		

R. pisifera (Sawara Cypress).			
Each		Each	
1½ ft.....	\$1.50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$4.50
1½ to 2 ft.....	2.00	4 to 5 ft.....	5.50
2 to 2½ ft.....	2.50	5 to 6 ft.....	8.00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3.50	6 to 7 ft.....	10.00

R. pisifera aurea (Golden Sawara Cypress).			
Each		Each	
1½ ft.....	\$1.50	2½ to 3 ft.....	\$3.50
1½ to 2 ft.....	2.00	3 to 4 ft.....	4.50
2 to 2½ ft.....	2.50	4 to 5 ft.....	6.00

R. plumosa (Plumed Japanese Cedar).			
Each		Each	
1 to 1½ ft....	\$1.25	4 to 5 ft.....	\$5.50
1½ to 2 ft....	2.00	5 to 6 ft.....	7.00
2 to 2½ ft....	2.50	6 to 7 ft.....	8.50
2½ to 3 ft....	3.50	7 to 8 ft.....	12.00
3 to 4 ft....	4.50		

R. plumosa aurea (Golden-plumed Japanese Cedar).			
Each		Each	
1 to 1½ ft....	\$1.50	5 to 6 ft.....	\$8.00
1½ to 2 ft....	2.25	6 to 7 ft.....	12.00
2 to 3 ft.....	3.00		
3 to 4 ft.....	4.50		
4 to 5 ft.....	6.00		

R. plumosa flavescent.			
Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft....	\$2.50	2½ to 3 ft.....	\$4.00
2 to 2½ ft....	3.00		

R. plumosa spicata.	
1½ ft.....	\$2.25

R. plumosa variegata (Queen Victoria)			
Each		Each	
1½ ft.....	\$2.25	2 ft.....	\$3.00

R. squarrosa sulphurea.			
Each		Each	
15 to 18 in....	\$2.00	2 to 2½ ft.....	\$4.00
1½ to 2 ft.....	3.00	2½ to 3 ft.....	5.00

R. squarrosa Veitchii (Blue Japanese Cedar).			
Each		Each	
1 ft.....	\$1.50	2½ to 3 ft.....	\$4.50
1 to 1½ ft....	2.00	3 to 4 ft.....	6.00
1½ to 2 ft....	2.75?	4 to 5 ft.....	8.00
2 to 2½ ft....	3.50		

SCIADOPITYS. Umbrella Pine

Sciadopitys verticillata (Japanese Umbrella Pine).			
Each		Each	
1 ft.....	\$2.50	3½ to 4 ft.....	\$10.00
2 to 2½ ft....	5.00	4 to 4½ ft.....	12.00
2½ to 3 ft....	6.00	4½ to 5 ft.....	15.00
3 to 3½ ft....	8.00		

TAXUS. Yew

Taxus baccata (English Yew).			
Each		Each	
12 to 18 in....	\$1.50	24 to 30 in.....	\$3.00
18 to 24 in....	2.50	30 to 36 in.....	4.00

T. cuspidata (Japanese Yew).			
Each		Each	
15 to 18 in....	\$2.00	24 to 30 in.....	\$4.00
18 to 24 in....	3.00	30 to 36 in.....	5.00

T. cuspidata brevifolia.			
Each		Each	
1 to 1½ ft....	\$2.50	2 to 2½ ft.....	\$5.00
1½ to 2 ft....	3.50		

T. Mibernica variegata (Variegated Irish).			
Each		Each	
9 to 12 in....	\$1.00	2 ft.....	\$2.50
12 to 18 in....	1.50		

T. repandens (Spreading English Yew).			
Each		Each	
1½ ft.....	\$3.00	2 to 2½ ft.....	\$6.00
1½ to 2 ft....	4.00	2½ to 3 ft.....	8.00

THUYA. Arborvitae

Thuya occidentalis (American Arborvitae).			
Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft....	\$.75	5 to 6 ft.....	\$4.00
2 to 3 ft....	1.25	6 to 7 ft.....	5.00
3 to 4 ft....	1.75	7 to 8 ft.....	6.00
4 to 5 ft....	2.25	8 to 9 ft.....	7.50
		9 to 10 ft.....	10.00

T. occidentalis Columbia			
Each		Each	
2 to 2½ ft....	\$1.75	4 to 5 ft.....	\$4.00
2½ to 3 ft....	2.25	6 to 7 ft.....	5.00
3 to 4 ft....	3.00		

T. occidentalis elegantissima			
Each		Each	
5 to 6½ ft....	\$6.00	6 to 6½ ft.....	\$8.00

T. occidentalis Ellwangeriana.			
Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft....	\$1.50	3 to 3½ ft.....	3.50
2 to 2½ ft....	2.00	3½ to 4 ft.....	4.00
2½ to 3 ft....	3.00	4 to 5 ft.....	5.00

T. occidentalis globosa (Globe Arborvitae).			
Each		Each	
6 to 10 in....	\$.75	18 to 24 in.....	\$2.50
10 to 12 in....	1.00	24 to 30 in.....	3.50
12 to 18 in....	1.50		

T. occidentalis globosa aurea (Golden Globe Arborvitae).			
Each		Each	
18 to 24 in....	\$2.50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$6.00
2 to 2½ ft....	3.50	4 to 5 ft.....	8.00
2½ to 3 ft....	4.50		

T. occidentalis Hoveyi (Hovey's Arborvitae).			
Each		Each	
1 to 1½ ft....	\$1.25	2½ to 3 ft.....	\$3.50
1½ to 2 ft....	1.75	3 to 3½ ft.....	4.00
2 to 2½ ft....	2.50	3½ to 4 ft.....	5.00

T. occidentalis lutea (Geo. Peabody's Golden Arborvitae).			
Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft....	\$1.25	4½ to 5 ft.....	\$5.00
2 to 2½ ft....	1.75	5 to 5½ ft.....	5.50
2½ to 3 ft....	2.25	5½ to 6 ft.....	6.00
3 to 3½ ft....	3.00	6 to 7 ft.....	7.00
3½ to 4 ft....	3.75	7 to 8 ft.....	8.00
4 to 4½ ft....	4.50		

THUYA—Continued

T. occidentalis pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae).			
Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft...	\$1.00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$3.50
2 to 2½ ft...	1.25	5 to 6 ft.....	4.50
2½ to 3 ft...	1.75	6 to 7 ft.....	6.00
3 to 4 ft...	2.50	7 to 8 ft.....	7.00
4 to 5 ft...	3.50	8 to 9 ft.....	9.00
		9 to 10 ft.....	12.00

T. occidentalis Rosenthali.			
Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft...	\$2.00	3 to 3½ ft.....	\$4.50
2 to 2½ ft...	2.75	3½ to 4 ft.....	6.00
2½ to 3 ft...	3.50		

T. occidentalis semperaeura (Evergolden Arborvitae).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft...	\$2.00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$4.50
3 to 4 ft...	3.00	5 to 6 ft.....	6.00

T. occidentalis Warreana. (Siberian Arborvitae).			
Each		Each	
1 to 1½ ft...	\$1.00	2½ to 3 ft.....	\$2.50
1½ to 2 ft...	1.50	3 to 3½ ft.....	4.00
2 to 2½ ft...	2.00	3½ to 4 ft.....	5.00

TSUGA. Hemlock

Tsuga Canadensis (Common Hemlock).			
Each		Each	
1 to 1½ ft...	\$1.00	4 to 5 ft.....	\$5.50
1½ to 2 ft...	1.50	5 to 6 ft.....	7.50
2 to 3 ft...	2.75	6 to 8 ft.....	10.00
3 to 4 ft...	4.00		

Evergreen Shrubs

In Winter, when the landscape is almost shorn of its beauty, the bright, glossy foliage of evergreen shrubs makes a brave display and is, on this account, doubly valuable.

It is often that this period of the year is overlooked in the landscape planning of a property, when there is possible such pleasing results as these shrubs create.

Not only do these shrubs produce cheerful effects during the Winter period, but the growing season finds their glossy leaves making a display often more pleasing than those of a deciduous character.

A deep, cool, moist sub-soil with proper drainage is the ideal soil and a shaded position is often preferable, as bright sunlight during the Winter months is liable to injure the foliage of some of them.

ANDROMEDA. Fetter Bush

A. floribunda (Lily of the Valley Tree).			
Each		Each	
9 to 12 in....	\$1.50	15 to 18 in.....	\$3.00
12 to 15 in....	2.50		

A. Japonica (Japanese Fetter Bush).			
Each		Each	
9 to 12 in....	\$1.50	15 to 18 in.....	\$3.00
12 to 15 in....	2.50		

AZALEA

Azalea amoena (Evergreen Azalea).			
Each		Each	
12 in.....	\$2.00	15 to 18 in.....	\$4.00
12 to 15 in....	3.00	18 to 21 in.....	5.00

A. Kinodegiri (Japanese Evergreen Azalea).			
Each		Each	
12 in.....	\$2.00	15 to 18 in.....	\$4.00
12 to 15 in....	3.00	18 to 21 in.....	5.00

Azalea Kaempferi.			
Each		Each	
12 in.....	\$1.75	15 to 18 in.....	\$3.50
12 to 15 in....	2.50	18 to 24 in.....	4.50

BUXUS. See Evergreens

COTONEASTER

C. Horizontalis.			
Each		Each	
12 to 18 in....	\$1.25	24 to 30 in.....	\$2.75
18 to 24 in....	2.00		

DAPHNE

Daphne cneorum (Garland Flower).			
Each		Each	
8 to 10 in....	\$1.25	10 to 12 in.....	\$1.50

EUONYMUS**ILEX. Holly**

I. opaca (American Holly).			
Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft...	\$2.50	2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3.50

KALMIA. Laurel

Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel).			
Each		Each	
12 to 15 in....	\$1.25	2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3.00
18 to 24 in....	2.00	2½ to 3 ft.....	4.00

MAHONIA. Holly-Leaved Mahonia

Mahonia aquifolia (Oregon Grape).			
Each		Each	
12 to 15 in....	\$.50	18 to 21 in.....	\$1.25
15 to 18 in....	1.00	21 to 24 in.....	1.50

Rhododendrons

There has been much money and labor wasted in the futile efforts to grow Rhododendrons. These failures are occasioned by a number of reasons. First, the effort to grow sorts that are not hardy in our climate; second, to planting in thin and barren soil, and in exposed situations, where the winds of Winter rapidly evaporate the moisture in the plant. Make your Rhododendron bed deep and rich, and never on any account more than scratch the surface of the soil after planting. The roots are near the surface and digging among them destroys many and exposes all more or less to the influence of drouth and cold. They are moisture-loving plants, and a rich, peaty, well-drained soil suits them best. Mulch your plants well and use cow manure abundantly.

RHODODENDRONS—Continued

Rhododendrons make a grand show in Winter and Summer alike, with their dark, shining evergreen foliage, but are particularly attractive in early Summer, when their great masses of bloom of various colors and shades attract the attention of all. When practicable, we urge their planting in masses, and a good plan is to have the foreground or border plants of Azaleas. The seed-pods should be removed after flowering.

The following may be relied upon as hardy varieties:

Rhodo Carolinianum. (Collected). It is compact in habit, grows from 4-6 feet tall and has handsome dark green foliage, along with pale to deep pink flowers.

Each	Each
1 to 1½ ft...\$2.00	3 to 4 ft.....\$5.00
1½ to 3 ft... 4.00	4 to 5 ft..... 7.00

Rhododendron Catawbiense (Collected). The deep rose flowers formed in the clusters which are so abundantly produced by this grand native Rhododendron have made it very popular. In large plantings the effect is glorious. Flowering a month before maximum it is well suited for planting with it and in this way extending the flowering period. Very hardy.

Each	Each
18 to 24 in...\$2.25	30 to 36 in.....\$3.50
24 to 35 in... 3.00	3 to 4 ft..... 5.00

R. Catawbiense grandiflorum. Flowers rosy purple.

Each	Each
2 to 2½ ft...\$4.00	2½ to 3 ft.....\$5.50

R. maximum (Great Bay). A very tall, strong-growing variety, extremely hardy. The handsomest foliage of any of the native varieties, being twice as large as that of any other sort, very thick, smooth and glossy. It is the latest flowering sort, its white and pink-tinted flowers appearing late in June and July.

Each	Each
1½ to 2 ft...\$2.00	4 to 5 ft.....\$6.00
2 to 3 ft... 3.00	5 to 6 ft..... 9.00
3 to 4 ft... 4.00	6 to 8 ft.....10.00

RHODODENDRONS—PARSON'S HYBRIDS

Abraham Lincoln. Beautiful, rosy red. One of the best of the dark-colored varieties.

Album elegans. Large foliage; blush, changing to a white.

Blandyanum. Rosy pink; very abundant bloomer.

Boule de Neige. Pure white; dwarf, compact habit.

Caractacus. Rich, purplish crimson; fine.

Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet; excellent foliage and habit.

C. S. Sargent. Splendid red.

Delicatissimum. Blush white, tinted pink.

Everestianum. Rosy lilac, spotted and fringed; an excellent bloomer; fine foliage.

Giganteum. Rose pink, fine color.

H. R. Hunnewell. Rich, dark crimson.

C. S. Sargent. Crimson.

H. W. Sargent. Enormous truss; rich crimson.

Ignatius Sargent. Flowers, rose scarlet, flowers, with wavy edges. For foliage and massiveness of plant, one of the best. Not only grows rapidly, nearly equaling in height *Album elegans*, but it is broad and solid.

Roseum elegans. Large leaves; rose-colored flowers.

Roseum superbum. Good, clear rose color.

Each	Each
1 to 1½ ft...\$3.00	2 to 2½ ft...\$5.00
1½ to 2 ft... 4.00	2½ to 3 ft.... 7.00

DWARF RHODODENDRONS

These low-growing plants are splendid for use where a dwarf evergreen shrub is required, and well adapted for planting in the front of beds of larger Rhododendrons or with Azaleas. Their flowers are showy, and on this account alone they ought to be more generally planted.

R. hirsutum. Brilliant pink.

R. myrtifolium. Purplish flowers and low, bushy habit.

R. punctatum. This is a rare variety and the earliest of all to bloom; has very narrow, dark green foliage, and an abundance of pale, rose-colored flowers, with yellowish green spots on the inside.

9 to 12 in...\$1.50	15 to 18 in.....\$2.00
12 to 15 in... 2.50	18 to 24 in..... 3.50

Deciduous Trees

Nothing can be planted which will grow so well and with so little attention and care as trees. The initial cost is small and paid for many times over by the beauty, pleasure and satisfaction which they bring. In the assortment that we have listed will be found the varieties best adapted for street and avenue planting; the kinds that will give the coolest shade for lawn and park use; species of rapid growth to produce quick effects; those with gorgeous and showy flowers and brilliant autumnal leaves; kinds with graceful, weeping habit; large and dwarf growing sorts. Our collection includes trees adapted for all locations, climates and soils.

ACER. Maple

Acer dasycarpum (Silver Maple).

Caliper	Each	Caliper	Each
13 to 14 ft., 2 in...	\$2.50	3 in.....	\$4.50
15 to 16 ft., 2½ in.,	3.50	3½ in.....	7.00

A. dasycarpum Wieri Laciniatum (Weir's Cut-leaved Silver Maple).

Caliper	Each	Caliper	Each
12 to 14 ft., 2 in.,	\$4.50	14 to 16 ft., 3 in.	\$6.00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ in.,	5.00	16 to 18 ft., 4 in.	8.00

A. dasycarpum pyramidalis (Pyramidal Silver maple).

Caliper	Each
12 to 14 ft., 1½ to 2 in.....	\$3.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.....	4.50

A. platanoides (Norway Maple).

Caliper	Each
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1¼ in.....	\$1.50
10 to 12 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.....	1.75
12 to 14 ft., 1½ to 1¾ in.....	2.00
12 to 16 ft., 1¾ to 2 in.....	3.00
12 to 16 ft., 2 to 2½ in.....	4.00

ACER. Maple—Continued

2½	to 3	in.	6.00
3	to 3½	in.	7.50
3½	to 4	in.	9.00
4	to 4½	in.	12.00
4½	to 5	in.	16.00
5	to 5½	in.	20.00
5½	to 6	in.	22.00
6	to 6½	in.	28.00
6½	to 7	in.	35.00
7	to 7½	in.	40.00
7½	to 8	in.	45.00

A. platanoides argentea variegata.

Each		Each	
5 to 6 ft.	\$2.00	8 to 10 ft.	\$4.00
6 to 8 ft.	3.00	10 to 12 ft.	5.00

A. platanoides Reitenbachii (Reitenbach's Purple-leaved Maple).

Each		Each	
Caliper		Caliper	
6 to 8 ft., 1 in.	\$2.00	2 in.	\$4.00
6 to 8 ft., 1¼ in.	2.50	2¼ in.	5.00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in.	3.00	2½ in.	5.50
12 to 14 ft., 1¾ in.	3.50	3 in.	6.50
		3½ in.	8.00

A. platanoides Schwedleri (Schwedler's Purple Maple)

Each		Each	
Caliper		Caliper	
6 to 8 ft., 1 in.	\$2.00	2 in.	\$4.00
6 to 8 ft., 1¼ in.	2.50	2¼ in.	5.00
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in.	3.00	2½ in.	5.50
12 to 14 ft., 1¾ in.	3.50	3 in.	6.50
		3½ in.	8.00

A. platanoides Spaethi (Spaeth's Pink-leaved Norway Maple).

Each	
Caliper	
5 to 7 ft., 1 in.	\$2.00
6 to 8 ft., 1¼ in.	2.50
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in.	3.00
1¼ in.	3.50
2 in.	4.00
2¼ in.	4.50
2½ in.	5.50
3 in.	6.50
3½ in.	8.00

A. Pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple).

Each	
Caliper	
6 to 8 ft., 1 in.	\$1.50
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in.	2.00
10 to 12 ft., 2 in.	3.00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ in.	4.50
14 to 16 ft., 3 in.	6.00
3½ in.	8.00
4 in.	10.00

A. rubrum (Scarlet Maple).

Each	
Caliper	
6 to 8 ft., 1 in.	\$1.75
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ in.	2.50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in.	3.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 in.	3.50

A. saccharum (Sugar, Rock or Hard Maple).

Each	
Caliper	
6 to 8 ft., 1 in.	\$1.50
8 to 10 ft., 1½ in.	2.00
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ in.	2.50
12 to 14 ft., 2 in.	3.50
14 to 16 ft., 2½ in.	5.00
16 to 18 ft., 3 in.	8.00
3½ in.	12.00

JAPANESE MAPLES

Acer Japonica aureum (Golden Japanese Maple).

Each	
Caliper	
1 to 1½ ft.	\$2.50
1½ to 2 ft.	3.50
2 to 2½ ft.	5.00
2½ to 3 ft.	7.00

A. polymorphum dissectum (Green-leaved Japanese Maple).

Each	
Caliper	
1 to 1½ ft.	\$2.00
1½ to 2 ft.	2.75
2 to 2½ ft.	3.50
2½ to 3 ft.	5.00

A. polymorphum atropurpureum (Purple-leaved Japanese Maple).

Each	
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2.50
2 to 2½ ft.	3.50
2½ to 3 ft.	4.50
3 to 4 ft.	5.50
4 to 5 ft.	7.50
5 to 6 ft.	9.00

A. polymorphum atropurpureum dissectum (Dissected Purple-leaved Japanese Maple).

Each	
1½ to 2 ft.	\$3.00
2 to 2½ ft.	4.00
2½ to 3 ft.	6.00

Acer polymorphum atropurpureum nigrum.

Each	
4 to 5 ft.	\$8.00
5 to 6 ft.	10.00

A. Scolopendrifolium rubrum.

Each	
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2.50
2 to 2½ ft.	3.50
2½ to 3 ft.	4.50
3 to 4 ft.	5.50

ÆSCULUS. Horse Chestnut

Aesculus hippocastanum (Common White-flowering Horse Chestnut).

Each	
Caliper	
6 to 8 ft.	\$2.00
8 to 10 ft., 2 in.	3.00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ in.	4.00
2½ to 3 in.	5.00
3½ to 4 in.	9.00
4 to 4½ in.	12.00

Ae. hippocastanum flore albo plena (Double White-flowering Chestnut).

Each	
Caliper	
6 to 8 ft.	\$2.00
8 to 10 ft., 2 in.	3.00
10 to 12 ft., 2½ in.	4.00
2½ to 3 in.	5.00
3½ to 4 in.	9.00
4 to 4½ in.	12.00

Ae. hippocastanum rubicunda (Red-flowering Horse Chestnut).

Each	
Caliper	
6 to 8 ft.	\$2.00
8 to 10 ft.	3.00
10 to 12 ft.	4.00
2½ to 3 in.	5.00
3 to 3½ in.	7.00
3½ to 4 in.	9.00

ALIANTHUS. Tree of Heaven

Allianthus glandiosa (Chinese Tree of Heaven).

Each	
4 to 6 ft.	\$0.75
6 to 8 ft.	1.50
8 to 10 ft.	\$2.00
10 to 12 ft.	2.50

Allianthus Glandulosa

Each	
4 to 5 ft.	\$1.00

ARALIA. Hercules' Club

Aralia spinosa (Angelica Tree).

Each	
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50
3 to 4 ft.	.75
4 to 5 ft.	1.00

BETULA. Birch

Betula alba (European White Birch).

Each	
Caliper	
6 to 8 ft., 1 in.	\$1.00
8 to 10 ft., 1¼ in.	1.50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ in.	2.50
2 to 3 in.	3.50
3 to 4 in.	5.00

BETULA. Birch—Continued

B. alba atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Birch). Each
 4 to 6 ft. \$1.50
 6 to 8 ft., 1½ in. 2.50

B. alba laciniata (Cut-leaved Birch). Each
 4 to 5 ft. \$1.25
 6 to 8 ft. 1.75
 8 to 10 ft. 2.25

B. populifolia (American White Birch). Each
 Caliper
 6 to 8 ft. \$1.00
 8 to 10 ft. 1.50
 10 to 12 ft. 2.25
 2 to 2½ in. 3.00
 2½ to 3 in. 4.00
 3 to 3½ in. 5.00
 3½ to 4 in. 6.00

B. rubra (Red Birch). Each
 6 to 8 ft. \$1.50
 8 to 10 ft. 2.00 | 10 to 12 ft. \$2.50

CARPINUS. Hornbeam

Carpinus Betulus (European Hornbeam). Each
 2 to 3 ft. \$.50 | 5 to 6 ft. \$1.25
 4 to 5 ft.75

CASTANEA. Chestnut

Castanea Americana (American Sweet Chestnut). Each
 3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 | 5 to 6 ft. \$2.25
 4 to 5 ft.75 | 6 to 8 ft. 3.00

CATALPA

C. Bungei (Chinese Catalpa). Each
 Caliper
 Stems 4 to 6 ft., heads 1 x1 ft. \$1.50
 Stems 4 to 6 ft., heads 1½ x1½ ft. 2.00
 Stems 4 to 6 ft., heads 2 x2 ft. 2.50
 Stems 4 to 6 ft., heads 2½ x2½ ft. 3.00
 Stems 4 to 6 ft., heads 3 x3 ft. 3.50
 Stems 4 to 6 ft., heads 3½ x3½ ft. 4.00
 Stems 4 to 6 ft., heads 4 x4 ft. 5.00

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). Each
 Caliper
 9 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in. \$ 1.50

CRATAEGUS. Hawthorn, see shrubs

10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½ in. 2.00
 12 to 14 ft., 3 to 4 in. 3.00
 12 to 14 ft., 4 to 4½ in. 5.00
 14 to 16 ft., 4½ to 5 in. 7.00
 16 to 18 ft., 5 to 5½ in. 10.00

CORNUS. Dogwood

Cornus florida (White-flowering Dogwood). Each
 2 to 3 ft. \$1.00 | 6 to 7 ft. \$2.50
 3 to 4 ft. 1.25 | 7 to 8 ft. 3.00
 4 to 5 ft. 1.50 | 8 to 10 ft. 5.00
 5 to 6 ft. 2.00

C. florida rubra (Pink-flowering Dogwood). Each
 2 to 3 ft. \$1.50 | 5 to 6 ft. \$5.00
 3 to 4 ft. 2.25 | 6 to 8 ft. 8.00
 4 to 5 ft. 3.50

FAGUS. Beech

Fagus ferruginea (American Beech). Each
 2½ to 3 ft. \$1.00 | 5 to 6 ft. \$2.25
 4 to 5 ft. 1.75 | 6 to 8 ft. 3.00

F. sylvatica (European Beech).

Each
 3 to 4 ft. \$1.25 | 5 to 6 ft. \$2.25
 4 to 5 ft. 1.75 | 6 to 8 ft. 3.00

F. sylvatica tricolor (Tricolored Beech).

Each
 4 to 5 ft. \$3.00 | 5 to 6 ft. \$5.00

F. sylvatica heterophylla (Fern-leaved Beech).

Each
 3 to 4 ft. \$2.00 | 4 to 5 ft. \$4.00

F. sylvatica purpurea;

Each
 2½ to 3 ft. \$1.25 | 5 to 6 ft. \$3.00
 3 to 4 ft. 1.50 | 6 to 8 ft. 5.00
 4 to 5 ft. 2.00

F. sylvatica purpurea Riversi (River's Purple Beech).

Each
 5 to 6 ft. 4.00 | 7 to 8 ft. 8.00
 6 to 7 ft. \$6.00—8 to 10 ft. \$12.00

F. sylvatica purpurea rosea-marginatis. A striking new variety, the leaf of which is dark purple, richly margined with rose carmine and yellow.

Each
 3 to 4 ft. \$2.00 | 5 to 6 ft. \$4.00
 4 to 5 ft. 3.50

FRAXINUS. Ash**Fraxinus Americana** (American White Ash).

Each
 Caliper
 10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in. \$2.00
 12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in. 3.00
 2½ to 3 in. 4.00
 3 to 4 in. 6.00

GINKGO BILOBA. Maidenhair Tree
(See Salisburia)**GLEDITSCHIA. Honey Locust****Gleditschia triacanthos** (Thorned Honey Locust).

Each
 Caliper
 4 to 6 ft. \$1.00
 6 to 8 ft. 1.50
 8 to 10 ft. 2.00
 1¾ to 2 in. 3.00
 2 to 2½ in. 4.00
 2½ to 3 in. 5.50

HALESIA. Snowdrop**Halesia tetraptera** (Silver Bell). Leaves dark green above and pale green below. Lovely pure, white flowers.

Each
 4 ft. \$1.00 | 5 ft. \$1.25

JUGLANS. Walnut. (See Nut Trees)**JUGLANS JIEBOLDIANA****(Japanese Walnut)**

6 to 7 ft. \$1.50 | 7 to 8 ft. \$2.50

KOELREUTERIA. Varnish Tree

Koelreuteria paniculata. Each
 3 to 4 ft. \$1.00 | 5 to 6 ft. \$2.00
 4 to 5 ft. 1.50 | 6 to 8 ft. 2.50

LABURNUM. Golden Chain
(See Shrubs)

LARIX. Larch

Larix Europea (European Larch).	
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.50	6 to 7 ft.....\$2.50
3 to 4 ft......75	7 to 8 ft.....3.50
4 to 5 ft.....1.00	8 to 10 ft.....5.00
5 to 6 ft.....1.50	10 to 12 ft.....7.00

LIQUIDAMBAR. Sweet Gum

Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum).	
4 to 6 ft.....	Each \$1.50
6 to 8 ft.....	Each 2.50
8 to 10 ft.....	Each 3.50

LIRODENDRON. Tulip Tree

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree).	
Caliper	Each
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.75
4 to 6 ft.....	1.00
6 to 8 ft.....	1.50
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in.....	2.25
1½ to 2 in.....	3.00
2 to 2½ in.....	4.00

MAGNOLIA

M. Alexandrina. Blooms a few days earlier otherwise similar to the Magnolia Soulangiana.
Each Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$3.00 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$6.00
3 to 4 ft.....4.00 | 5 to 6 ft.....8.00

M. Conspicua (Chinese White, or Yulan Magnolia). A low tree, with spreading branches; flowers large, pure white and opening in April before the leaves appear.
Each Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$4.00 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$6.00

M. glauca (Sweet Bay). A small tree common in the swamps of New Jersey; nearly evergreen. Thrives very well on upland soil, and is esteemed for its delicate, white sweet-scented flowers, appearing in June.
Each Each
1½ to 2 ft.....\$2.00 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$4.00
2 to 3 ft.....3.00 | 4 to 5 ft.....6.00

M. Lennei (Lenne's Magnolia). One of the most valuable of the family, on account of its conspicuous reddish purple flowers and its tendency to bloom throughout the season.
Each Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$3.00 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$6.00
2 to 4 ft.....4.00 |

M. Soulangiana (Soulange's Magnolia.) Perhaps the most popular of all Magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub.
Each Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$3.00 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$6.00
3 to 4 ft.....4.00 | 5 to 6 ft.....8.00

M. stellata (Starry Magnolia. A dwarf, bush growing, most valuable kind. The flowers are white, tinted with pink in the bud, semidouble, fragrant, and appear as early as the 15th day of April. The earliest of all to flower. It is one of the best for massing, as well as for a specimen shrub.
Each Each
1 to 1½ ft....\$2.00 | 2½ to 3 ft.....\$5.00
1½ to 2 ft....3.00 | 3 to 4 ft.....7.00
2 to 2½ ft....4.00 |

MORUS. Mulberry

Morus alba (White Mulberry).
Each Each
5 to 6 ft.....\$1.00 | 6 to 8 ft.....\$1.50

M. Tatarica (Russian Mulberry).

Each	Each
5 to 6 ft.....\$0.75	6 to 8 ft.....\$1.25

OXYDENDRON. (Sorrel Tree)

Oxydendron arboreum

2 to 3 ft.....\$0.75	3 to 4 ft.....\$1.25
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PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree

Paulownia imperialis.

Each	Each
4 to 5 ft.....\$1.25	5 to 6 ft.....\$1.75

PLATANUS. Plane

Platanus orientalis (Oriental Plane, Button wood, or Sycamore).

Each	Each
6 ft., 1 in....\$1.00	12 ft., 3½ in....\$8.00
7 ft., 1½ in....2.00	14 ft., 4½ in....12.00
8 ft., 2 in....3.00	16 ft., 5 in....16.00
10 ft., 2½ in....4.50	18 ft., 6 in....25.00
11 ft., 3 in....6.00	

POPULUS. Poplar

Populus alba Bolleana (Bolle's Silver Poplar).

Caliper	Each
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1.75
10 to 12 ft.....	2.25
12 to 14 ft.....	3.00
14 to 16 ft.....	4.00

P. deltoides (Carolina Poplar).

Caliper	Each
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1.00
10 to 12 ft.....	1.50
12 to 14 ft.....	2.00
14 to 16 ft.....	2.75
16 to 18 ft.....	4.00
18 to 20 ft.....	6.00

P. fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar).

Each	Each
6 to 8 ft.....\$0.75	12 to 14 ft.....\$3.00
8 to 10 ft.....1.50	14 to 16 ft.....4.00
10 to 12 ft.....2.75	

PRUNUS. Plum

P. Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum).

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.60	6 to 7 ft.....\$1.75
3 to 4 ft......75	7 to 8 ft.....2.25
4 to 5 ft.....1.00	8 to 10 ft.....3.00
5 to 6 ft.....1.50	

PTELEA. Hop Tree

Ptelea trifoliata aurea (Golden Hop Tree).

Each	Each
3 to 4 ft.....\$.60	6 to 7 ft.....\$1.25
4 to 5 ft......75	

PYRUS. Flowering Crab

Pyrus angustifolia (Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab). A sturdy grower, hardy and of medium size. Flowers are double and resemble delicate pink Roses and are very fragrant.

Each	Each
3 to 4 ft.....\$2.00	4 to 5 ft.....\$3.00

QUERCUS. Oak

Quercus Americana rubra (American Red Oak).

Each	Each
4 to 6 ft.....\$1.50	6 to 8 ft.....\$2.00

C. Coccinea (Scarlet Oak)

6 to 8 ft.....\$2.00	10 to 12 ft., 2 in....\$5.00
8 to 10 ft.....3.00	12 ft., 3 in.....8.00

Q. palustris (Pin Oak).

Caliper	Each	Caliper	Each
6 ft., 1 in....\$2.00	12 ft 3 in....\$6.00		
6-8 ft., 1½ in. 3.00	14 ft., 4 in.....10.00		
10-12 ft., 2½ in. 4.00	15 ft., 5 to 6 in.20.00		

ROBINIA. Locust

<i>Robinia hispida</i> (Rose Acacia).	
Each	Each
2 to 3 ft. \$0.50	5 to 6 ft. \$1.50
3 to 4 ft.75	6 to 8 ft. 2.00
4 to 5 ft. 1.00	8 to 10 ft. 3.00
<i>R. pyramidalis</i> (Pyramidal Acacia).	
Each	Each
7 to 8 ft. \$2.00	8 to 10 ft. \$3.00

SALIX. Willow

<i>Salix regalis</i> (Royal Willow).	
Each	Each
5 to 6 ft. \$1.00	8 to 10 ft. \$1.50
6 to 8 ft. 1.25	
<i>S. laurifolia</i> (Laurel-leaved Willow).	
Caliper	Each
4 to 6 ft., 1 in.	\$.75
6 to 8 ft., 1½ in.	1.00
8 to 10 ft., 1¾ in.	1.50
10 to 12 ft., 2 in.	2.00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ in.	3.00
14 to 16 ft., 3½ in.	6.00
16 to 18 ft., 5 in.	10.00
<i>S. vitellina aurea</i> (Golden-barked Willow).	
Each	Each
6 to 7 ft. \$1.00	7 to 8 ft. \$1.25
<i>S. vitellina Britzensis</i> (Salmon-barked Willow).	
Each	Each
6 to 8 ft. \$1.00	8 to 10 ft. \$1.50

SALISBURIA. Maidenhair

<i>Salisburia adiantifolia</i> (Maidenhair Tree).	
Each	Each
4 to 6 ft. \$1.00	8 to 10 ft. \$2.00
6 to 8 ft. 1.50	10 to 12 ft. 3.00
	12 to 14 ft. 4.00

SOPHORA. Padoga Tree

<i>Sophora Japonica</i> (Japan Pagoda Tree).	
Each	Each
3 to 4 ft. \$1.25	4 to 5 ft. \$1.75

SORBUS. Mountain Ash

<i>Sorbus Aucupria</i> (European Mountain Ash).	
Caliper	Each
6 to 8 ft., 1 in.	\$1.25
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1¼ in.	1.75
10 to 12 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in.	2.50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	3.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	4.00

Weeping Deciduous Trees

In many situations where trees of large height are not wanted, weeping trees may be used successfully. We recommend the following, all of which are valuable for decorative purposes:

ALNUS. Alder

<i>Alnus incana pendula</i> (Weeping Alder).	
5 to 6 ft.	\$1.50
6 to 7 ft.	2.00

BETULA. Birch

<i>Betula alba laciniata pendula</i> (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch).	
Each	Each
4 to 6 ft. \$1.25	10 to 12 ft. \$3.50
6 to 8 ft. 1.50	12 to 14 ft. 5.00
8 to 10 ft. 2.50	14 to 16 ft. 8.00
<i>B. alba Youngii</i> (Young's Weeping Birch).	
Each	Each
6 to 7 ft. \$3.00	7 to 8 ft. \$4.00

CERASUS. Flowering Cherry

<i>Cerasus Chinensis flore rosea pendula</i> (Chinese Weeping Pink-flowering Cherry).	
Each	Each
4 to 6 ft. \$3.00	6 to 8 ft. \$4.50

TAXODIUM. Deciduous Cypress

<i>Taxodium distichum</i> (Bred Cypress).	
Each	Each
2½ to 3 ft. \$1.50	4 to 5 ft. \$2.50
3 to 4 ft. 2.00	5 to 6 ft. 3.00

TILIA. Linden

<i>Tilia Americana</i> (American Linden).	
Caliper	Each
1½ to 1¾ in.	\$1.75
1¾ to 2 in.	2.25
2 to 2½ in.	3.00
2½ to 3 in.	4.00
3 to 3½ in.	6.00
3½ to 4 in.	7.50
<i>T. argentea</i> (White or Silver Linden).	
Caliper	Each
1 to 1½ in.	\$2.00
1½ to 2 in.	2.50
2 to 2½ in.	3.50
2½ to 3 in.	5.00
3 to 3½ in.	7.00
3½ to 4 in.	10.00

T. dasystyla (Crimean Linden).

<i>T. dasystyla</i> (Crimean Linden).	
Caliper	Each
1 in.	\$1.00
1 to 1½ in.	1.75
1½ to 2 in.	2.50
2 to 2½ in.	3.00
2½ to 3 in.	4.00
3 to 3½ in.	6.00

T. Europaea (European Linden).

<i>T. Europaea</i> (European Linden).	
Caliper	Each
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½ in.	\$1.75
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2 in.	2.00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½ in.	3.00
12 to 14 ft., 2½ to 3 in.	4.00
12 to 14 ft., 3 to 3½ in.	6.00
12 to 14 ft., 3½ to 4 in.	7.50

ULMUS. Elm

<i>Ulmus Americana</i> (American Elm).	
Caliper	Each
1½ to 2 in.	\$3.00
2½ to 3 in.	5.00
3 to 3½ in.	7.00
3½ to 4 in.	10.00
4 to 5 in.	15.00
5 to 6 in.	25.00
6 to 7 in.	40.00
7 to 8 in.	60.00

FAGUS. Beech

<i>Fagus sylvatica pendula</i> (Weeping Beech).	
Each	Each
4 to 5 ft. \$3.00	6 to 8 ft. \$5.00
5 to 6 ft. 4.00	8 to 10 ft. 7.50
	10 to 12 ft. 10.00

MORUS. Mulberry

<i>Morus alba pendula</i> (Tea's Weeping Mulberry).	
Each	Each
4 to 5 ft. \$3.00	to \$6.00
5 to 6 ft. 4.00	to 8.00
6 to 7 ft. 5.00	to 10.00

SALIX. Willow

<i>Salix Babylonica</i> (Weeping Willow).	
Each	Each
6 to 8 ft. \$1.50	10 to 12 ft. \$3.00
8 to 10 ft. 2.00	12 to 14 ft. 4.00

Deciduous Shrubs

Hardy flowering shrubs develop more quickly than any class of trees, and are, therefore, indispensable for filling a new lawn, where it is desirable to get something to make a show as quickly as possible. In laying out new places they may be dotted about in groups or as single specimens.

It is our aim to produce everything in flowering shrubbery that is useful, hardy, and worthy of cultivation in our climate. A good shrub collection will present the greatest variety of color throughout the season, both in flower and foliage. Even in Winter it is attractive in appearance from the gracefulness of its stems and branches, and from the color of its bark. When bright selections be made, it will serve almost as well as evergreens to shut out from view fences or other low, unsightly objects.

ALTHÆA. Rose of Sharon

Althæa (Rose of Sharon). Single and double colors of white, red, lilac and lavender flowers.

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$.35	4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	6 to 7 ft.....	1.75

Althæa (Rose of Sharon). Tree form. Pink and white varieties.

Each		Each	
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.00	6 to 7 ft.....	\$2.00
5 to 6 ft.....	1.50		

A. Meehani (Meehan's Althæa). A desirable improvement on the old variegated Althæa, as in the old variety the flowers never expand, while this new sort produces large, open, single flowers, 3¼ to 4 inches in diameter, of an attractive, purplish red, most freely from July until late in October.

Each		Each	
18 to 24 in.....	\$.75	36 to 48 in.....	\$1.25
24 to 36 in.....	1.00		

AMYGDALUS

Amygdalus rosea flore pleno (Double Pink-flowering almond).

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$.75

Amygdalus alba flore pleno (Double white flowering Almond). Erect, slender branches, covered in May with small, very double and fragrant pink flowers.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$.75

ARALIA

Aralia spinosa (Angelic Tree). Enormous panicles of white flowers in August.

Each		Each	
4 to 5 ft.....	\$.75	5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00

Aralia penta phylla.

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$.030	2 to 3 ft.....	\$.050
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AZALEA

Azalea lutea. Brilliant lemon-yellow and orange flowers in late May.

Each		Each	
2½ to 3 ft.....	\$1.75	3 to 4 ft.....	\$2.50

A. Mollis. Bush-like habit. The flowers are large and appear in bunches on the ends of the shoot about the middle of May, of different shades of yellow.

Each		Each	
12 to 15 in.....	\$1.50	18 to 24 in.....	\$2.50
15 to 18 in.....	2.00	24 to 30 in.....	3.50

Azalea Rustica.

Each		Each	
18 to 21 in.....	\$2.50	21 to 24 in.....	\$3.00

A. Pontica. (Hardy Ghent). Fragrant flowers, ranging from white to deep crimson, in great profusion in early Spring. Their rich coloring is unsurpassed; excellent for massing.

Each		Each	
18 to 21 in.....	\$2.50	21 to 24 in.....	\$3.00

BACCHARIS

Baccharis halimifolia (Groundsel Bush).

2 to 3 ft.....	\$.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$.050
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BERBERIS. Barberry

B. Thunbergi (Thunberg's Japanese Barberry).

Each		Each	
1 to 1½ ft.....	\$.30	2 to 3 ft.....	\$.050
1½ to 2 ft.....	.40	3 to 3½ ft.....	.75

B. vulgaris (Common European Barberry). The pretty racemes of yellow flowers are quite showy in late May.

Each		Each	
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$.30	4 to 5 ft.....	\$.060
2½ to 3 ft.....	.40	5 to 6 ft.....	.90
3 to 4 ft.....	.50		

B. vulgaris purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry).

Each		Each	
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$.35	3 to 3½ ft.....	\$.050
2½ to 3 ft.....	.45	3½ to 4 ft.....	.60

BUDDLEYA. Butterfly Bush

Buddleya variabilis veitchii (Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac).

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.35	4 to 5 ft.....	\$.075
3 to 4 ft.....	.50		

CALYCANTHUS

Calycanthus praecox (Sweet-scented Shrub). The old-fashioned shrub with dark, maroon-colored blossoms, valued for the peculiar fragrance when crushed.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$.50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$.075

CALLICARPUS

Callicarpus purpurea (Purple Fruited)

2 to 2½ ft.....	\$.040	2½ to 3 ft.....	\$.050
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CARYOPTERIS. Blue Spiraea

Caryopteris Mastacanthus (Blue Spiraea).

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$.35	3 to 4 ft.....	\$.075
2 to 3 ft.....	.50		

C. Mastacanthus flora plena alba (Double White-Flowering Spiraea).

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$.35	3 to 4 ft.....	\$.075
2 to 3 ft.....	.50		

CEANOTHUS

Ceanothus Americanus (New Jersey Tea).

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$.050	2 to 3 ft.....	\$.075

CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe

Chionanthus Virginica (White Fringe). The loose drooping panicles of white fringe-like flowers are highly attractive and with the large, dark green foliage make this an unusually handsome shrub.

Each		Each	
1 to 2 ft.....	\$0.50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.75
2 to 3 ft.....	.60	4 to 5 ft.....	1.00
		5 to 6 ft.....	1.50

CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A native shrub, bearing profusely, spikes of yellowish white, scented flowers in August.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.60

COLUTEA

Colutea Aborescens (Bladder Senna).

2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	4 to 5 ft.....	\$.75
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5 to 6 ft.....	1.00

CORCHORUS. Kerria

Corchorus Japonica (Single-flowering Japanese Kerria). A slender, green-branched shrub of spreading habit, with globular, yellow flowers, blooming from June to October.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.75

C. Japonica flora alba (White-flowering Japanese Kerria).

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.75

C. Japonica flora plena (Double-flowering Japanese Kerria).

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.75

CORNUS. Dogwood

Cornus aurea Spaethi (Yellow-leaved Dogwood).

2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.60
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C. albo-marginata (Silver Margined-leaved Dogwood).

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.60

C. Kousa (Japanese Dog wood. Flowers are creamy white, very showy, appearing after the leaves in June.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	5 to 6 ft.....	1.50

C. mascula (Cornelian Cherry). A small tree, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers early in Spring, before the leaves, followed by red berries.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.60
		4 to 5 ft.....	.75

C. sanguinea (European Red-branched Dogwood).

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.60

C. Sibirica.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.60
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C. stolonifera aurea (Yellow-branched Dogwood).

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.60

C. tricolor (Tricolored Dogwood).

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.60

CORYLUS. (See nut trees)**CRATÆGUS. Hawthorn**

The great popularity of the Hawthorne is due to their many good qualities. Large and handsome foliage, abundance of flowers, many sweet scented, and the display of bright berries late in the season render them extremely useful in planting schemes of all kinds. They are highly valuable for hedging.

Crataegus Oxyacantha (English Hawthorn). A small-growing, attractive tree, bearing in early May an abundance of white, sweet-scented flowers.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.25
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	5 to 6 ft.....	1.50

C. Oxyacantha alba plena (Double White-flowering English Hawthorn). A shrub or small tree, with spreading branches and beautiful, double white flowers, disposed in branched corymbs. Leaves lustrous green, similar to the species. A most beautiful flowering Thorn.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.75	4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	5 to 6 ft.....	2.00

C. Oxyacantha coccinea (Scarlet-fruited Hawthorn). A useful, hardy native, with white flowers in April or May, succeeded later by scarlet fruits.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	5 to 6 ft.....	2.00

C. oxyacantha cocciana (Scarlet-fruited Hawthorn). A useful, hardy native, with white flowers in April or May, succeeded later by scarlet fruits.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.....	0.75	5 to 6 ft.....	1.50

C. Oxyacantha coccinea flore plena Paulii (Paul's Double-flowering Scarlet Hawthorn). The most showy of the double-flowering Thorns. A small tree or large shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers bright scarlet, large, full and very double.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.75	4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	5 to 6 ft.....	2.00

C. oxyacantha rosea plena (Pink-flowering Hawthorn). A rare and beautiful variety of the above, but with bright pink flowers. One of the finest flowering trees in this section.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.75	4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	5 to 6 ft.....	2.00

CYDONIA. Quince

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince). One of the early Spring-flowering shrubs, the fiery crimson blossoms creating a grand display.

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.35	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.75
2 to 3 ft.....	.50		

C. Japonica Maulei (Dwarf-flowering Japan Quince). Beautiful, orange-colored flowers; a distinct shade.

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.35	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50

C. Japonica rosea plena (Pink-flowering Japan Quince).

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.35	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50

C. Japonica rubra grandiflora (Large-flowering Red Japan Quince).

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.35	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50

CYTISUS

Cytisus Laburnum (Golden Chain). A small tree, bearing long, pendant racemes of yellow flowers in June.

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40	5 to 6 ft.....\$1.00
3 to 4 ft......50	6 to 7 ft.....1.25
4 to 5 ft......75	8 to 9 ft.....1.75

Cytisus purpureus

1½ ft.....\$0.40	2 ft.....\$0.50
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DAPHNE

Daphne Mezereum (Mezereon Daphne). A beautiful and sweet-scented flowering shrub. The pink flowers appear on the naked stems in the first warm days of Spring.

Each	Each
1 to 1½ ft....\$1.00	

DESMODIUM

Desmodium penduliflorum (Purple Bush Clover).

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....\$0.75
3 to 4 ft......60	5 to 6 ft.....1.00

DEUTZIA

Deutzia candidissima (Double White flowering Deutzia).

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....\$0.60
3 to 4 ft......50	5 to 6 ft......75

D. crenata (Double Pinkish White Deutzia).

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....\$0.60
3 to 4 ft......50	5 to 6 ft......75

D. discolor floribunda. Panicles compact, flowers porcelain white, with the reverse of petals tinted rose.

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40	4 to 5 ft......60
3 to 4 ft......50	5 to 6 ft......75

D. gracilis (Dwarf Deutzia). A dwarf, bushy form, which cannot be too highly praised. In May the small, delicate bellflowers come in such profusion as to completely cover the plant. Just the plant for border use.

Each	Each
12 to 18 in.....\$0.40	24 to 30 in.....\$0.60
18 to 24 in......50	

D. gracilis rosea (Pink-flowering, slender-branched Deutzia).

Each	Each
12 to 18 in.....\$0.40	24 to 30 in.....\$0.60
18 to 24 in......50	

D. Pride of Rochester. Is very double floriferous, and the petals faintly tinged with rose.

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....\$0.60
3 to 4 ft......50	5 to 6 ft......75

ELÆAGNUS

Elaeagnus longipes (Silver Thorn). A handsome, shapely, silver-leaved shrub, with ornamental, reddish brown bark in Winter; perfectly hardy and easy to grow. The bright yellow flowers appear in June on long stalks.

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.50	5 to 6 ft.....\$1.00
3 to 4 ft......75	

EUONYMUS

Euonymus Alatus (Cork-barked Euonymus).

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.60	3 to 4 ft.....\$0.90

Euonymus Americanus (Strawberry Tree). A slender-growing shrub, with ellowish or reddish green flowers, followed by rough, warty crimson pods that burst and show the bright scarlet seeds.

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.50	4 to 5 ft.....\$1.50
3 to 4 ft......75	5 to 6 ft.....1.50
	6 to 8 ft.....2.00

E. Europaeus (European Burning Bush).

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.50	5 to 6 ft.....\$1.50
3 to 4 ft......75	6 to 8 ft.....2.00
4 to 5 ft.....1.00	

EXOCHORDA

E. grandiflora (Pearl Bush). Beautiful when covered with fragrant clusters of pure white, starry flowers that are sometimes an inch in diameter.

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....\$0.75
3 to 4 ft......60	5 to 6 ft.....1.00

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell

F. Fortunei (Golden Bell).

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40	5 to 6 ft.....\$0.75
3 to 4 ft......50	6 to 8 ft.....1.00
4 to 5 ft......60	

F. intermedia.

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40	5 to 6 ft.....\$0.75
3 to 4 ft......50	6 to 8 ft.....1.00
4 to 5 ft......60	

F. suspensa (Weeping Forsythia).

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40	5 to 6 ft.....\$0.75
3 to 4 ft......50	6 to 8 ft.....1.00
4 to 5 ft......60	

F. viridissima (Dark Green Forsythia).

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40	5 to 6 ft.....\$0.75
3 to 4 ft......50	6 to 8 ft.....1.00
4 to 5 ft......60	

GENISTA

Genistra tinctoria (Dyer's Broom). This plant covers the ground with a carpet of golden yellow blossoms in June.

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.50	3 to 4 ft.....\$0.60

HALESIA

Halesia tetraptera (Silver Bell). Medium size producing, as soon as the leaves appear, great number of large, crowded clusters of beautiful pure white, bell-shaped flowers.

Each	Each
3 to 4 ft.....\$0.50	5 to 6 ft.....\$1.00
4 to 5 ft......75	6 to 8 ft.....1.25

HAMAMELIS

Hamamelis virginiana (Witch Hazel).

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.50	3 to 4 ft.....\$0.75

HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea arborescens sterilis (Hills of Snow). The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure, snow-white color.

Each	Each
1½ to 2 ft.....\$0.30	3 to 4 ft.....\$0.50
2 to 3 ft......40	4 to 5 ft......75

HYDRANGEA—Continued

H. hortensis Otaksa (Half Hardy Hydrangea). The pink, or blue Hydrangea, so frequently seen in tubs and vases.

Each
In Tub\$2.00-\$5.00

H. paniculata (Single-flowering Hydrangea).

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$0.50

H. paniculata grandiflora (Large-panicled Hydrangea). From July to September there is no more showy than this favorite Hydrangea, whose branches are bent beneath the weight of huge, white flower clusters. As the season advances the flower panicles change to tints of pink and red.

Each
1½ to 2 ft.....\$0.30
2 to 3 ft......40
3 to 4 ft......50
4 to 5 ft......75
5 to 6 ft..... 1.00
Tree Form
3 to 4 ft.....\$0.75
4 to 5 ft..... 1.00
5 to 6 ft..... 1.50

H. Thomas Hogg (Half-hardy Hydrangea). One of the best; producing great head of snow white flowers from July to September.

In Tub\$2.00-\$5.00

ILEX. Holly

Ilex verticillata (Black Alder).

Each
1½ to 2 ft.....\$0.40 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$0.75
2 to 3 ft......50 | 4 to 6 ft..... 1.00

JASMINUM. Jasmine

Jasminum nudicorum (Naked (flowering Jasmine). Flowers bright yellow, opening early in Spring, or on warm days in Winter.

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.50 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$0.75

Kerria—See Corchorus, page 15

LESPEDeza

Lespedeza bicolor (Bush Clover). Foliage resembles a clover leaf; tiny, Pea-shaped pink and white flowers are borne in drooping clusters from the axils of the leaves during Midsummer.

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$0.75
3 to 4 ft......50 | 5 to 6 ft..... 1.00

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

Ligustrum Iibota (Chinese Privet).

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40
3 to 4 ft......50
4 to 5 ft......60

L. ovalifolium (California Privet).

Half Standard Tree Form

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.75
3 to 4 ft..... 1.00
4 to 5 ft..... 1.50
5 to 6 ft..... 2.50

L. ovalifolium aurea variegata (California Variegated-leaved Privet).

1 to 1½ ft.....\$.50
1½ to 2 ft......75
2 to 3 ft..... 1.00
3 to 4 ft..... 1.25
5 to 6 ft..... 1.50

L. Regelianum (Regel's Privet).

Each
1½ to 2 ft.....\$0.40 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$0.75
2 to 3 ft......50

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle

Lonicera fragrantissima (Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle).

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$0.75
3 to 4 ft......50 | 5 to 6 ft..... 1.00

L. grandiflora rosea (Large-flowering Pink Honeysuckle).

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$0.75
3 to 4 ft......50 | 5 to 6 ft..... 1.00

L. Morrowi (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle). Though the yellow-white flowers are attractive in early Spring, it is the quantities of bright scarlet berries which come in the summer time, that make the chief display.

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$0.75
3 to 4 ft......50 | 5 to 6 ft..... 1.00

L. Tatarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle). Bears a profusion of bright pink flowers in the Spring, followed by orange-scarlet berries till Autumn.

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$0.75
3 to 4 ft......50 | 5 to 6 ft..... 1.00

L. Tatarica alba (White-Flowering Tartarian Honeysuckle).

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$0.75
3 to 4 ft......50 | 5 to 6 ft..... 1.00

MYRICA. Bayberry

Myrica cerifera (Bayberry).

Each
18 to 24 in.....\$0.50 | 2½ to 3 ft.....\$1.00
2 to 2½ ft......75 | 3 to 4 ft..... 1.25

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange

Philadelphus aurea (Golden Mock Orange). A dwarf grower, with golden yellow foliage, which retains its color the entire season.

12 to 18 in.....\$0.35 | 24 to 30 in.....\$0.75
18 to 24 in......50

P. Avalanche, Graceful; slender, arching branches, covered with showy, white flowers.

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$0.60
3 to 4 ft......50 | 5 to 6 ft......75

P. coronarius (Common Mock Orange). A hardy shrub of rounded form with luxuriant foliage, with masses of pure white, intensely fragrant flowers in June.

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$0.60
3 to 4 ft......50 | 5 to 6 ft......75

P. grandiflorus (Large-flowering Mock Orange).

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$0.60
3 to 4 ft......50 | 5 to 6 ft......75

P. Lemoini erectus (Lemoine's Erect Mock Orange). A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small, yellowish white, fragrant, completely covering the plant.

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40 | 4 to 5 ft......60
3 to 4 ft......50 | 5 to 6 ft......75

P. Mont Blanc. A charming variety of dwarf habit, with very large, fragrant flowers, produced in great abundance.

Each
18 to 24 in.....\$0.40 | 24 to 30 in.....\$0.60

P. Nepalensis variegata (Nepaul's Variegated-leaved Mock Orange).

Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$0.40 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$0.60
3 to 4 ft......50 | 5 to 6 ft......75

PRUNUS. Plum

Prunus Maritima (Beach Plum).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.60
P. Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum).			
Each		Each	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.60	6 to 7 ft.....	\$1.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.75	7 to 8 ft.....	2.00
5 to 6 ft.....	1.25		
P. triloba (Double-flowering Plum).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.75

PTELIA

Ptelia trifoliata aurea (Golden Hop Tree).			
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.60	6 to 7 ft.....	\$1.25
4 to 5 ft.....	.75		

RIBES. Currant

Ribes aureum (Flowering Currant. The blossoms are yellow, with pink stamens, sweet scented, in drooping racemes.			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.75
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	6 to 8 ft.....	1.00

ROBINIA. Locust

Robinia hispida (Rose Acacia). This is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers, which expand toward the close of May, and continue for several weeks.			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	6 to 8 ft.....	1.50
4 to 5 ft.....	.75	8 to 10 ft.....	2.50

RHODOTYPHUS.

Rhodotyphus Kerriodes (White Kerria).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50		

RHUS. Sumach

Rhus Cotinus (Smoke Tree).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.75
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	6 to 8 ft.....	1.00
R. typhina laciniata (Fern leaved Staghorn Sumach).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.75
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	6 to 8 ft.....	1.00

SAMBUCUS. Elder

Sambucus Canadensis (Common Elder).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50
S. Canadensis acutifolia (Cut-leaved Elder).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50
S. heterophylla (Fern-leaved Elder).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50
S. nigra aurea (Golden Elder).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.75
S. racemosa (Red-berried Elder).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50
S. variegata aurea (Golden-bordered Elder).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50

SPIRÆA

Spiraea arguta (Snow Garland.) Of dwarf habit, somewhat resembling *S. Thunbergi*, but of more slender, elegant habit; branches are a mass of clear white flowers in early May.

Each		Each	
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.30	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40

S. Atchinsoni.			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

S. Billardi (Billard's Spiraea). A rather tall-growing variety; bright, with dense panicles of rich pink flowers in July and August and again in Fall.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

S. Bumalda (Everblooming Spiraea). Dwarf but vigorous; narrow foliage and a profusion of rose-colored flowers in Midsummer and Autumn.

Each		Each	
12 to 18 in.....	\$0.30	24 to 36 in.....	\$0.50
18 to 24 in.....	.40		

S. Bumalda Anthony Waterer (Crimson Spiraea).			
Each		Each	
12 to 18 in.....	\$0.30	24 to 36 in.....	\$0.50
18 to 24 in.....	.40		

S. callosa alba (Fortune's Dwarf White Spiraea).			
Each		Each	
18 to 24 in.....	\$0.40	24 to 36 in.....	\$0.50

S. lanceolata.			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50		

S. opulifolia aurea (Golden-leaved Nine Bark).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

S. prunifolia flore plena (Bridal Wreath).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50		

S. Reevesiana (Reeves' Spiraea).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50

S. rotundifolia (Round-leaved Spiraea).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50

S. Thunbergi (Thunberg's Spiraea).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50

S. tomentosa (Hardhack).			
Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50

S. Van Houttei (Van Houtte's Spiraea). Also known as Bridal Wreath. The most graceful of all Spiraeas. When in flower in May the long, pendulous branches sweep the ground with their wealth of pure white blossoms.

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.30	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.75
2 to 3 ft.....	.40	5 to 6 ft.....	1.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.60		

STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa.			
Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.40	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.60
2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4 to 5 ft.....	.75

SYMPHORICARPUS

Symphoricarpus racemosus (Snowberry). Much valued for its white berries, borne abundantly in Autumn.

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.30	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40
		3 to 4 ft.....	.50

SYMPHORICARPUS—Continued

S. vulgaris (Coral Berry, or Indian Currant). Fruit not as large as the preceding, but more abundant.

Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.30	2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	3 to 4 ft.....	.50

SYRINGA. Lilac

Syringa (Lilac). Single and double colors of The lilac is a well-known and deservedly popular shrub. Its thick, leathery foliage and lovely sweet-scented flowers commend it to all. There are no better sorts than the old-fashioned purple and white varieties, but there are many whose bloom is as good and that are much more floriferous.

white, red, dark red, purple, pale blue, satiny rose, lilac and reddish lilac of grafted varieties.			
Each		Each	
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.50	4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.25
2 to 3 ft.....	.75	5 to 6 ft.....	1.50
3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	6 to 8 ft.....	2.00

Syringa vulgaris (Common Lilac).

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.80
3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5 to 6 ft.....	1.25
		6 to 7 ft.....	1.50

TAMARIX. Tamarisk

Tamarix Africana (African Tamarisk).

Each		Each	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50	5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.75	6 to 8 ft.....	1.50

T. Japonica plumosa (Japanese Tamarisk).

Each		Each	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50	5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.75	5 to 6 ft.....	1.50

T. Odessna (Russian Tamarisk).

Each		Each	
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.50	5 to 6 ft.....	\$1.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.75	6 to 8 ft.....	1.50

VIBURNUM. Snowball

Viburnum Carlesii.

Each		Each	
12 to 15 in.....	\$1.50	1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2.50
15 to 18 in.....	2.00	2 to 2½ ft.....	3.00

V. dentatum (Arrow Wood). A tall, native shrub, with creamy white flowers in early June.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

V. Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). A large, robust shrub, with soft, heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red fruit.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

V. Opulus (High Bush Cranberry).

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

V. Opulus sterilis (Common Snowball).

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.75
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	6 to 8 ft.....	1.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.60		

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball).

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	5 to 6 ft.....	1.50

V. tomentosum (Single-Flowering Japan Snowball).

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	4 to 5 ft.....	1.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75	5 to 6 ft.....	1.50

WEIGELA. Diervilla

Weigela Abel Carriere. Rose Color.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

W. amabilis. Pink flowering.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

W. amabilis alba. White flowering.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	.0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

W. candida. White flowering.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

W. Descartes. Dark, red flowering.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

W. Eva Rathke. Rich, deep scarlet blossoms.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	4 to 5 ft.....	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.75		

W. gigantiflora. Pink flowering.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

W. hortensis rubra. Flowers deep red when in bud and rose color when in bloom.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

W. lutea. Yellow flowering.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

W. nana variegata. Flowers white or slightly suffused with rose.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.50	3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.75

W. rosea. Fine rose-colored flowers.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

W. Stelzneri. Flowers dark red.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

W. Van Houttei. Rosy white flowering.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

W. Mme. Lemoine. White, with delicate blush, changing to pink.

Each		Each	
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0.40	4 to 5 ft.....	\$0.60
3 to 4 ft.....	.50	5 to 6 ft.....	.75

XANTHORRIZA

Xanthoriza Apiifolio.

Each		Each	
8 to 12 in.....	\$0.30	18 to 24 in.....	\$0.60
12 to 18 in.....	.40	24 to 36 in.....	.75

Hedge Plants

To screen unsightly objects from view, to mark lines or boundaries, hedges are most useful, and, with proper attention, very ornamental. For permanent all-around effect, evergreens are best and the best sorts for the purpose are Hemlock-Spruce, American Arborvitæ, Norway and other Spruces. These can be kept in any desired shape by shearing. Evergreen hedges should be sheared in the Spring, before the new growth commences.

Among deciduous shrubs for ornamental hedges no plant equals the California Privet. It has foliage of unequalled beauty that permits shearing to an extent that would ruin most plants. But in certain situations and for certain uses there are other even better plants, among which we mention Berberis Thunbergi for a low, and Althæa for a high hedge, where its conspicuous, late bloom will be appreciated.

ALTHÆA. Rose of Sharon

100	100
2 to 3 ft. \$30.00	3 to 4 ft. \$35.00

BERBERIS THUNBERGI

Thunberg's Barberry

100	100
12 to 15 in. \$15.00	18 to 24 in. \$20.00
15 to 18 in. 18.00	24 to 30 in. 25.00

LIGUSTRUM OVALIFOLIUM

California Privet

100	1000
12 to 18 in., 1 yr. \$ 4.00	\$ 35.00
18 to 24 in., 1 yr. 5.00	45.00
24 to 30 in., 2 yr. 6.50	60.00
2½ to 3 ft., 2 yr., heavy 8.00	75.00
3 to 3½ ft., 2 yr. 9.00	85.00
3½ to 4 ft., 2 yr., very heavy	10.00 90.00
4 to 4½ ft., 3 yr., very heavy	12.00 110.00
4½ to 5 ft., 4 yr., very heavy	15.00 140.00
4 to 5 ft., 5 yr., very heavy	20.00 180.00
5½ to 6 ft., 6 yr., clumps....	25.00 225.00

Prices for larger sizes quoted upon application.

PICEA EXCELSA. Norway Spruce

100	100
1 ft. \$ 35.00	4 to 4½ ft. \$115.00
1½ to 2 ft. 45.00	4½ to 5 ft. 135.00
2 to 2½ ft. 55.00	5 to 5½ ft. 175.00
2½ to 3 ft. 70.00	5½ to 6 ft. 225.00
3 to 3½ ft. 85.00	6 to 7 ft. 300.00
3½ to 4 ft. 100.00	

ROSA RUGOSA.

Wrinkled Japanese Rose

100	100
2 to 3 ft. \$35.00	3 to 4 ft. \$40.00

THUYA OCCIDENTALIS **American Arborvitæ**

100	100
1½ to 2 ft. \$ 50.00	5 to 5½ ft. \$200.00
2 to 2½ ft. 60.00	5½ to 6 ft. 250.00
2½ to 3 ft. 75.00	6 to 6½ ft. 300.00
3½ to 3½ ft. 100.00	6½ to 7 ft. 400.00
3½ to 4 ft. 125.00	7 to 7½ ft. 450.00
4 to 4½ ft. 150.00	7½ to 8 ft. 500.00
4½ to 5 ft. 175.00	

TSUGA CANADENSIS. **Common Hemlock**

100	100
1½ to 2 ft. \$125.00	3 to 3½ ft. \$300.00
2 to 2½ ft. 150.00	3½ to 4 ft. 425.00
2½ to 3½ ft. 200.00	4 to 5 ft. 525.00

Roses

ROSES—the mere name is an inspiration of garden lovers—are justly classed among the showiest and best plants for decorating the home grounds. No garden is complete without them, no arrangements satisfactory that neglect them—in fact, they are indispensable. Fortunately, it is possible to select from the numerous species and garden forms, varieties that are adapted to almost every requirement. They thrive in a wide range of soils, but amply repay any effort made to afford them fertile and congenial surroundings.

Hybrid Perpetuals are distinguished by their vigorous growth and large flowers, frequently measuring 4 to 6 inches in diameter. They succeed in all localities, and are entirely hardy in all parts of the country. When fully established they bloom freely early in the season, and many yield a fair second crop during the Summer and Autumn months. Improve greatly with good cultivation and rich soil. They should invariably be planted in open ground, as they are not suitable for house culture.

American Beauty. An everblooming Hybrid-perpetual. Deep, rich, rose flowers, very large, of beautiful form, and very double. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old-fashioned Damask.

Baron de Bonstettin. Large flowers, very double; color rich, dark red; highly scented.

Captain Christy. Delicate flesh, tinted white.

Frau Karl Druschki. A remarkably handsome plant, with bright, heavy foliage of strong upright growth. The flowers are extra large, with long, shell-shaped petals; long stems, and of the purest possible white.

Heinrich Munch. Like Frau Karl Druschki, except color of flowers, which are a beautiful pink.

Hugh Dickson. Crimson, shaded with scarlet. Flowers large, of perfect shape, full and double. Plant strong, vigorous and free blooming.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson-scarlet superb flowers; useful for all purposes.

ROSES—Continued

Madam Abel Carriere. Color rich, creamy white, faintly tinged with pale yellow; sweet and beautiful. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

Madam Gabriel Luizet. One of the most beautiful of all Roses; large, double and fragrant; color an exquisite shade of clear, coral rose, suffused with lavender and pearl.

Madame Plantier. Pure white, above medium size, produced in great abundance early in the season. One of the best hardy white Roses.

Magna Charta. A splendid Rose; extra large, very double; color clear, rosy red, beautifully flushed with violet crimson; a sure and profuse bloomer.

Margaret Dickson. In color it is the most beautiful, waxy white; the petals are large, well shaped; they are prettily curled back or reflexed, which adds much to the beauty of the flower. The buds are large and especially handsome.

Mrs. John Laing. This we consider one of the finest roses of its class; color a soft, delicate pink with a satin tinge; very fragrant.

M. P. Wilder. Large, color bright scarlet crimson, richly shaded with maroon; very fragrant.

Paul Neyron. Flower of immense size; one of the largest Roses grown and one of the finest; color deep, shining rose, very fresh and pretty. A strong grower and remarkably free bloomer.

Ulrich Brunner. Flowers good size and fine form; free blooming; color cherry red.

Prices, 2 yr. strong plants, \$1.00 each.

Prices, 2 yr. extra heavy plants, \$1.25 each.

Hybrid Teas

The early June days greet the first flowers of the Hybrid Teas and other everblooming Roses, and they continue to shower their wealth of bloom until cruel Jack Frost cuts them down. How desolate the Rose garden would appear in July and later if it were not for these grand Roses. Plant them even though your ground is limited. It is an easy matter to have success. Do not buy in the Fall, as a rule, but get young, vigorous plants, but not too young, and plant them out in early Spring when danger of frost is over.

Duchess of Wellington. Probably the finest yellow Hybrid Tea Rose ever introduced. Flowers saffron yellow, which becomes deep, coppery yellow as the flowers open.

Gruss an Teplitz. An everblooming rich, velvety scarlet Rose. Good for bedding.

Hadley, Red.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. A splendid white Rose, with large, long, pearly white buds; slightly tinted with lemon. The flowers are large, full and fragrant and are held on long, strong stems. It is a strong grower and has excellent foliage.

Killarney. The semi-double flowers are of good size, soft pink, with lemon yellow at base of petals, and are delightfully fragrant. Its long, pointed buds are very lovely. Altogether a superb variety.

Killarney Brilliant Pink.

Killarney White.

La France. Delicate, silvery rose; large, double and flowers continually throughout the season; very fragrant.

Lady Hillingdon. Yellow.

Mme. Caroline Testout. Bright, satiny rose; with brighter center, full and globular; very free and sweet. One of the most valuable Roses in the collection.

Mme. Ravary. Orange Yellow.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Yellow.

Mrs. George Sawyer. Pink.

My Maryland. A lovely Rose, especially when in bud; when in bloom it is full and still handsome. The color is glowing, intense pink and the fragrance is delicious. Plant of strong growth and a free bloomer.

Sunburst. Bronzy yellow.

Prices, 2 yrs. Strong plants, \$1.00 each.

Prices, 2 yrs. Extra heavy plants, \$1.25 each.

Miscellaneous Roses

Hermosa. (China). Well known as one of the best for general planting; blooms in clusters all season; clear, bright pink, very double and fragrant; quite hardy.

Mareschal Neil. (Noisette.) Flowers large, golden yellow; very sweetly scented, produced in great profusion; an excellent greenhouse variety.

Persian Yellow. (Brier). A free grower, producing long, slender shoots, with small, bright green foliage. Flowers medium size, double and very attractive, blooming freely on the wood of the previous year.

Princess Adelaide. (Moss). Double and fragrant; buds beautifully mossed; color bright rosy pink.

Soleil d'Or. (Fernetiana). This magnificent variety like the Persian Yellow, is perfectly hardy. It retains a good deal of the character of the Persian Yellow, the bark of the wood being reddish, the thorns very fine, the foliage more ample, and the leaves of a beautiful clear green, are closer together. Its growth is robust, very vigorous, making plants 3 feet in height. The flowers are large, full and globular, measuring 2½ inches across and fragrant; color superb, varying from gold and orange yellow to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium red. The color stands the sun well.

Price: \$1.00 each.

Climbing Roses

This class is easily distinguished by the peculiar habits. They may be grown either on trellises, pergolas or used in covering banks. The Roses in this class mostly flower in clusters. In our list will be found only the good, dependable kinds that have been tested and are of proven value.

American Beauty. Of same color and size as its pollen parent, with the addition of the climbing quality. It is perfectly hardy.

American Pillar. A single flowering Rose, with blossoms 3 inches across, borne in immense clusters. Color lovely apple blossom pink, with bright golden stamens; followed in Autumn with red hips. It exceeds in strong growth even the Crimson Rambler and Dorothy Perkins—in fact, all other varieties.

Baby Rambler. The dwarf, bushy habit of the Baby Rambler, and its persistent blooming qualities insure display throughout the season. Everyone knows the bright red flowers it bears, resembling the highly prized Crimson Rambler.

Baby Rambler, White. The pure white, double flowers of this variety are produced in great profusion for nearly four months. Of dwarf, compact habit.

CLIMBING ROSES—Continued

Crimson Rambler. No introduction of later years has so permanently become so popular as this superb variety. It is a prodigious bloomer, an extremely vigorous climber, borne in enormous clusters, render it indispensable in the smallest collection.

Dorothy Perkins, Pink. One of the grandest Roses yet produced; the beautiful, double shell-pink flowers come in clusters in great profusion, making a wonderful display; foliage finer, smoother and darker than Crimson Rambler.

Dorothy Perkins, White. As its name indicates, it is a white-flowering form of the well-known and much prized Dorothy Perkins. This, we believe, will prove to be the best white Rambler.

Dr. W. Van Fleet, Pink.

Excelsa. Described as a brilliant Crimson Rambler with Wichurainana habit and foliage. Can greater praise be readily said? It has the vigor and profuse bloom of the Dorothy Perkins and its double flowers of good size are borne in clusters of thirty to forty each.

Flower of Fairfield. A sport of the well-known Crimson Rambler and differs from it but little except that its flowers last longer and it blooms sparingly during the entire Summer and Autumn.

Hiawatha. Single, bright crimson; large yellow stamens, producing a brilliant contrast; exceedingly free flowering; one of the best of the class.

Lady Gay. New, handsome Rose. The flowers are in loose clusters and open a cherry red, changing to a soft-tinted pink. Glorious deep, green foliage. It is perfectly hardy and a grand climbing Rose.

Philadelphia Rambler. Brighter, deeper, more intense color than Crimson Rambler. Profuse bloomer and a good healthy grower, producing splendid clusters of double brilliant crimson flowers.

Silver Moon. White, yellow center.

Tausendschon. A strong-growing variety and covered from early June until July with clusters of semi-double flowers of every shade from white to deep pink. The Roses are larger than those of the average Rambler and are produced in a bewildering profusion and variety of color.

Price 75c each; \$8.00 per doz.; \$60.00 per 100.

Extra large, \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.; \$75.00 per 100.

Rugosa Roses

A species of Japanese plants of easy culture and entirely hardy, with large, single flowers, very handsome in the shrubby border; glossy leaves, and large, bright red seed-pods in Autumn.

Rosa rugosa, Red. The beautiful, rich, green, wrinkled foliage alone would make this Rose popular for all ornamental plantings that require a shrub of about 5 feet in height; but, in addition, there are brilliant, single, red flowers that come in May and continue intermittently all Summer. These ripen into tiny Tomato-like seed-vessels of much ornamental value.

Rosa rugosa, White. Similar in all respects to the preceding, except in color of flowers, which are pure white.

Price 60c each; \$6.00 per doz.

Vines and Climbers

Climbing vines are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as the trees and shrubs we plant about it. They mature quickly and tone down the stiff, bold angles of new buildings and give shade and flowers over verandas and trellises. They are cheerful and cooling in climbing over bowers and summer houses, and wild and natural in running over trees and stumps. In shaded places and beneath old trees, where the grass will not grow, they are often used as a ground cover. On steep slopes and banks they prevent erosion. They ramble over unsightly, neglected places, and make them beautiful with fragrant and brilliant flowers. Vines are strong, robust growers, that require little attention other than to occasionally train them.

ACTINIDIA

Actinidia polyama (Dark-leaved Silver Vine). It has very fragrant, creamy white flowers and handsome foliage. 50c and \$1.00 each.

AKEBIA

Akebia quinata (Five-leaved Akebia). 50c. and \$1.00 each.

AMPELOPSIS

Ampelopsis Lowi (New Japanese Ivy). Like Ampelopsis Veitchii, it clings to the smoothest surface, the small, prettily lobed foliage changes to a brilliant crimson in autumn. 50c and \$1.00 each.

A. Quinquifolia (Virginia Creeper). 40c and 50c. each.

A. Veitchii (Japanese, or Boston Ivy). 50c and 75c each.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Aristolochia macrophylla (Dutchman's Pipe). \$1.00 each.

BIGONIA

Bignonia grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Vine). 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each.
B. radicans (American Trumpet Vine) 40c., 50c. and 60c. each.

CELASTRUS. Bittersweet

Celastrus scandens (False Bittersweet). 50c and 75c each.

CLEMATIS

Clematis Henryi. One of the best large-flowering white varieties. Very large, creamy white flowers. 75c and \$1.00 each.

C. Jackmanni. Velvety purple, with a ribbed bar in the middle of each sepal. 75c. and \$1.00

CLEMATIS—Continued

C. paniculata (Japanese Clematis. Panicles of small, pure white, fragrant flowers, borne in great profusion. Blooms in late Summer. 50c and 75c each.

EUONYMUS

Euonymus radicans. 50c and 75c each.
E. radicans variegata. 50c and 75c each.

HEDERA

Hedera helix (English Ivy). 50c and 75c each.

JASMINUM

Jasminum fruticans (Yellow Jasmine). 50c. and 75c each.

LONICERA

Lonicera Japonica, **Halleana** (Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle). 50c each.

LYCIUM

Lycium vulgare (Matrimony Vine). 50c each.

PERIPLOCA

Periploca Graeca (Silk Vine). 50c each.

WISTARIA

Wistaria Chinensis (Common Purple Wistaria). 50c and \$1.00 each.

W. Chinensis alba (White Wistaria). 50c and \$1.00 each.

Perennials

It is no wonder that these grand, old-fashioned hardy garden flowers continue to increase in popularity, because there is not a time during the whole flower season in which some hardy perennial is not in bloom; and when the wooded shrubs are almost bare of flowers in July and August these little plants may be depended upon to make a grand display. The perennials are not fastidious about the soil they have to grow in, though many of them, of course, have a preference. Year after year, they reappear and flower abundantly, requiring scarcely any attention.

A planting of perennial affords a display of bloom from earliest Spring until after frost comes in the Fall, and gives the owner flowers that may be cut at any time for house and table decoration. These plants look well anywhere, but are especially suited for border planting, either by themselves or in connection with shrubby groups; they are also effectively used when planted along garden walks, walls or fences, in rockeries and innumerable places that will suggest themselves.

In planting the Perennial Border we suggest massing several plants of a kind, as the effect produced by a colony is more attractive than a greater number of varieties with only a few plants of each.

Figures after specific names indicate approximate height of the plants when in flower.

The following varieties 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$20. per 100. Extra large, undivided clumps, 35c each; \$3.50 per doz.; \$3.00 per 100.

ACHILLEA

Achillea millefolium rubrum (Yarrow). Large, flat heads of bright, cherry-red flowers on slender, stiff stems, in great profusion from early June until Autumn. 2 feet.

A. ptarmica (Boule de Nieve. Ball of Snow). Double White; very effective, good for cutting; blooms all Summer, 2 feet.

AGROSTEMMA

Agrostemma coronaria atrosanguinea (Mullein Pink). Flowers rich crimson, produced in great abundance on long stems. 1 to 2 feet.

ALYSSUM

Alyssum saxatile (Gold Dust. Large, compact masses of yellow flowers, in early Spring. 1 foot.

ANCHUSA

Anchorusa Italica Dropmore Variety (Sea Bugloss). The splendid flowers are of the purest blue imaginable and produced on branched stems, growing about 4 feet high. May-July.

ANEMONE. Japanese Windflower

Anemone Prince Henry. Large, very double, deep rich pink flowers, beautifully formed. 2 feet.

A. Queen Charlotte. Large, semidouble flowers; silvery pink in color. September, 2 feet.

A. Whirlwind (Windflower). Large, semi-double, pure white flowers. August-October. 3 feet.

ANTHEMIS

Anthemis grandiflora (Yellow Marguerite). Flowers very large and a free-flowering variety. All Summer. 2 feet.

AQUILEGIA

Aquilegia Californica hybrid. (California Hybrid Columbine). Flowers large, with scarlet sepals and yellow petals. Spring. 30 inches.

A. coerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). True species from the Rocky Mountains, bearing lovely blue and white flowers, with elegant, long spurs. Spring. 9 to 15 inches.

A. vulgaris (Common European Columbine). Rich violet-blue flowers from April to June. 2 to 3 feet.

ASTER

Aster grandiflorus (Michaelmas Daisy). The flowers are of a beautiful, dark bluish violet and frequently measure 2 inches in diameter, blooming in October and November. 30 inches.

A. Tataricus (Michaelmas Daisy). A tall-growing, late-blooming variety, with blue flowers. 5 to 6 feet.

ASTILBE

- Astilbe Japonica** (White Spiraea Japonica).
A. Japonica (Queen Alexandria). Pink Spiraea Japonica).
Bossonia cordata (Plum Poppy) Immense panicles of creamy white flowers during July and August.

BOCCONIA

- Bocconia cordata** (Plum Poppy) Immense panicles of creamy white flowers during July and August.

CAMPANULA

- Campanula Carpatica** (Carpathian Harebell). A dwarf plant bearing blue flowers in June. 9 inches.
C. Carpatica alba. Similar to above, only bearing pure white flowers. 9 inches.

CENTAUREA

- Centaurea macrocephala** (Cornflower). Thistle-like plant of tall habit, fine foliage and terminal yellow flowers of large size. July. 3 to 4 feet.
C. montana. Large flowers, resembling the blue Cornflowers, with cottony foliage. 2 feet.
C. montana alba. Large, white flowers; excellent for cutting. 2 feet.
C. medium (Canterbury Bell).

CHRYSANTHEMUM

We have the small flowering varieties in white, red, pink and yellow, all of which are hardy and desirable. Late Summer and Fall. 2 to 3 feet.

POMPON VARIETIES

- Agnes**. White. 1½ to 2 feet.
Jane. Yellow. 1 foot.
Pink. 4 feet.
Red. 2 feet.

* CONVALLARIA

- Convallaria majalis** (Lily of the Valley).

COREOPSIS

- Coreopsis grandiflora** (Tickseed). Large, deep yellow, cup-shaped flowers, often 3 inches across, and each on a long, clean stem, especially fitting it for cutting purposes. Flowers from early Summer until hard frost. 1 to 3 feet.
Coreopsis lanceolata

DAISY

- Daisy, Shasta** (Burbank).

DELPHINIUM

- Delphinium Belladonna** (Everblooming Larkspur). The most beautiful sky-blue Larkspur or dwarf habit. Flowers all Summer until cut down by frost. 2 feet.

- D. English or Gold Medal varieties**.

- D. formosum** (Common Larkspur). An old favorite. Rich, deep blue flowers, long spurred. One of the best. June to frost. 18 to 24 inches.

DIANTHUS

- Dianthus barbatus** (Sweet William). The popular and well-known "Sweet William" in various colors. June and July. 10 to 12 inches.

- D. plumarius** (Scotch Pink). Fragrant flowers of medium size; pink, white and magenta; pretty tufted foliage. All Summer. 1 foot.

DICENTRA

- Dicentra formosa** (California Bleeding Heart).
D. spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). 50c each, \$5.00 doz.

DIGITALIS

- Digitalis gloxiniaeflora alba**. White. 3 feet.
D. gloxiniaeflora purpurea. (Purple-spotted Foxglove). Flowers large, about 2 inches long, and of various colors ranging from white to purple, mostly spotted. One of our finest hardy perennials. June. 3 feet.

- D. maculosa superba**. Pink, with white throat. 18 inches.

ERYNGIUM

- Eryngium amethystinum** (Sea Holly).

FUNKIA

- Funkia undulata variegata**. (Variegated-leaved Plantain Lily).

- F. sieboldiana** (Plantain Lily). Silvery gray foliage, with pale lilac flowers. July-August. 1 foot.

- F. subcordata** (White Day Lily). Pure white trumpet-shaped flowers and very fragrant. September. 12 to 18 inches.

GAILLARDIA

- Gaillardia grandiflora maxima**. Large, showy, Daisy-like flowers, banded with orange and rich red. In bloom all Summer and so useful for cut flowers that no garden can afford to be without it. 2 feet.

GYPSOPHILA

- Gypsophila paniculata** (Baby Breath).

HELIANTHUS

- Helianthus decapetalus** (Perennial Sunflower).

HIBISCUS

- Hibiscus moscheutos** (Swamp Rose Mallow).

IBERIS

- Iberis sempervirens** (Evergreen Candytuft). Of spreading habit; flowers pure white, completely covering the plant with bloom; one of the finest border plants. April or May. 10 inches.

IRIS

- Iris Germanica** (German Fleur-de-lis). The German Iris begins flowering about the middle of May and continues in bloom nearly four weeks, when they are succeeded in the middle of June by the Japan Iris. 2 to 3 feet.

- I. Kaempferi** (Japanese Fleur-de-lis). These magnificent aristocratic looking flowers from the land of Cherry blossoms and Japanese prints, are almost the most beautiful gift that little island country has brought to the West. The large, flat blooms, on the tall, warmly colored green of the stalks and leaves, are rich in a thousand and one gorgeous colors and shades that stay with us through the months of June and August. 3 feet.

- I. Sibirica** (Siberian Iris). Smaller flowers than the preceding types; in May and June. Splendidly adapted for mass and waterside plantings. 3 feet.

LYCHNIS

- Lychnis Chalcedonica** (Scarlet Lychnis). Dense heads of brilliant, orange-scarlet flowers throughout the Summer. 2 to 3 feet.
L. Flos-cuculi plenissima (Double Ragged Robin).

PACHYSANDRA

- Pachysandra terminalis**.

PAEONIA. Peony

No flower, old or new, is more rapidly or more deservedly advancing in reputation today than the Peony. Its easy culture and its entire freedom from insects and diseases would alone recommend it, but when, in addition, you consider its most attractive foliage, and more especially its immense, double flowers in almost all shades of color, and generally their delightful perfume, you have a record of valuable points that no other flower can equal. You do not have to coddle them as you do the Rose and many other plants, but if placed in good, rich soil they will for years reward you annually without further toil or effort. 3 to 4 feet.

- Paeonia August von Gert.** Crimson.
P. Camille Calot. Dark rose.
P. Comte de Bach. Crimson.
P. Couronne d'Or. Yellowish white.
P. delicatissimum. Pink.
P. Duchess de Nemours. Sulphur yellow.
P. Duke of Wellington. Sulphur white.
P. Edulis superba. Violet.
P. festiva maxima. White, with carmine center.
P. L'Indispensable. Creamy white.
P. officinalis albo flora plena.
P. officinalis rubra flora plena.
P. rubra superba. Red.
 50s and \$1.00 each; \$5.00 and \$10.00 per doz., according to size of clumps and varieties.

PAPAVER

- Papaver orientale** (Giant Oriental Poppy. Huge scarlet flowers in June. 2 to 3 feet.

PHLOX

The beauty and usefulness of these grand border plants give to them a deservedly first place among hardy plants; for cutting their large trusses go a long way in flower decorations. In color they range from pure white to the richest crimson and purple, and from soft rose and salmon to bright coral red, all having a delicate fragrance. They succeed in almost any soil enriched with manure. A great advance has been made in the last few years in this beautiful and useful family of hardy plants, the result being larger and bolder trusses, with individual flowers twice and thrice the size of those of the older kinds. New and striking colors of great beauty have also been added. June to October. 18 to 36 inches.

- P. Aurora Borealis.** Flowers large, in dense panicles; orange, with purple center.
P. Boule de Feu. Dwarf brilliant, cherry red.
P. Caran d'Ache. A large flower of most perfect form, of a rosy carmine color, center violet, tinged with rose.
P. Coquelicot. Pure scarlet, carmine eye. The finest red yet known.

P. Daybreak. Besides having unusually large heads of flowers, the color of this variety is most pleasing, being a delicate rose shade, like Enchantress Carnation, and is admired by all who see it.

P. Elizabeth Campbell. Light salmon changing to pink, with crimson eye. 35c each; \$3.50 doz.; \$25.00 per 100.

P. Esclarmonde. Soft lilac, center shaded with white.

P. Forward. Violet with half of each petal pure white; a very distinct variety.

P. Mrs. E. E. Jenkins. Pure white, enormous truss; very fine flower and free bloomer.

P. Miss Lingard. Pearly white flower, with invisible pink eye. Very remarkable bloomer producing two or three crops of flowers during the season.

P. Pink Beauty. Pale pink, enormous spike.

P. Queen. Pure white; fine grower and very fine flower.

P. subulata (Dwarf Moss Pink). One of the best to form a carpet of moss-like foliage, entirely hidden in Spring by the myriads of purple-pink flowers, with a dark center. 6 inches.

P. tragedie. Deep crimson with a deep red eye.

PLATYCODON

Platycodon grandiflora (Japanese Bellflower). Large, blue, bell-shaped flowers borne on stems 2 to 3 feet high. June and July.

P. grandiflora alba (Japanese Bellflower). It has big, white flowers like the Canterbury Bell all Summer. 3 feet.

PYRETHRUM

Pyrethrum Mont Blanc (Persian Daisy). Pure white, free and erect habit. Useful for cut flowers. July. 1½ feet.

RUDBECKIA

Rudbeckia laciniata flore pleno (Golden Glow).

SALVIA

Strawberry 1 to 3

Salvia azurea (Rocky Mountain Sage). A Rocky Mountain species that grows 3 to 4 feet high and is laden in August and September with a profusion of small, sky-blue flowers. Most effective when planted in colonies or masses.

S. Greggii. A beautiful, new, everblooming and extremely hardy shrub from the cold, arid mountains of western Texas. It flourishes and blooms profusely in the hottest and driest weather. Its flowers are the dark, soft, cerise-crimson color like the American Beauty Rose. When massed in a solid bed it makes a lovely effect, and is useful for bordering shrub beds. 3 to 4 feet.

SEDUM

Sedum spectabile (Stonecrop).

SEMPERVIVIVUM. House Leek

Sempervivum globiferum (Hens and Chickens).

SOLIDAGO

Solidago Canadensis (Goldenrod).

STACHYS

Stachys lanata (Woolly Woundwort). Bright, silvery white foliage, soft and woolly; light purple flowers in many-flowered whorls. 2 feet.

STOKESIA**Stokesia cyanea** (Stoke's Aster).**TRITOMA****Tritoma Pfitzera** (Everblooming Flame Flower, or Red-Hot Poker Plant).**VERONICA****Veronica longiflorum subsessilis** (Speedwell).

25c each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20. per 100, except where otherwise noted. Extra large, undivided clumps, 35c each, \$3.50 per doz., \$30. per 100.

VIOLA**Voila La France** (Long-stemmed Violet). Bearing on long, stiff stalks, handsome single flowers of enormous size. Color a fine, metallic blue, sweetly fragrant. Hardy and robust.**V. odorata** (Fragrant Blue Violet). Blossoms in April and May, and are exceptionally fragrant.**YUCCA****Yucca filamentosa** (Adam's Needle). 50c. and \$1.00 each.**Ornamental Grasses****EULALIA****Eulalia gracillima univittata** (Narrow-leaved Eulalia). Rich, green foliage, which waves with the slightest breeze. Very graceful and pleasing. 35c and 50c each.**Miscanthus Japonica variegata** (Stripped Eulalia). Striped with white variegation, forming a striking

plant when grouped with the green. 35c and 50c each.

M. zebrina (Zebra Grass). Barred with bronze yellow, and very popular, due to the bizarre effect produced. 35c and 50c each.**Ehalaris arundinacea variegata** (Ribbon Grass). Large, variegated foliage, valuable for bouquets and large beds. 35c and 50c each.**Fruit Department**

The advantages of growing fruit trees are manifold. No more skill is required in their cultivation than for ordinary trees, and those who love a garden will find the cultivation of fruit trees a fascinating as well as a profitable occupation. They bear handsome fruits soon after planting, and nothing is more pleasing than to gather fruit for your table from the home orchard. If you are undecided what to plant we shall be pleased to plan a little fruit garden for you, which will give you an abundance of fruit in variety throughout the season. We carry in stock a large selection of Summer, Fall and Winter varieties, and none which cannot be easily grown on Long Island. We are prepared to care for your fruit garden after planting, as spraying, pruning, fertilizing, etc.

STANDARD APPLES

The Apple ranks first, both in importance and general culture. Its period extends nearly or quite through the year, as by planting selections of Summer, Autumn and Winter sorts, a constant succession of this indispensable fruit can be easily obtained.

2 years, 4 to 5 ft., 75c each; \$7.50 doz.

2 to 3 years, 5 to 7 ft., \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

3 to 4 years, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25 each; \$12.50 doz.

4 to 5 years, 7 to 9 ft., of bearing age, \$2.00 each; \$20.00 per doz.

SUMMER VARIETIES**Benoni.** A valuable Apple for table use, of medium size, deep red color and juicy, with a rich flavor. August.**Early Harvest.** Medium size, round; straw color; tender; sub-acid and fine. Productive. July and August.**Red Astrachan.** Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson; overspread with a thick bloom; juicy, rich, acid; a good bearer. July and August.**Sweet Bough.** Large, pale yellow, sweet, tender and juicy; a compact grower and abundant bearer. August.**Yellow Transparent.** A very early Russian apple of good quality and decided merit; color when ripe pale yellow. July and August.**AUTUMN VARIETIES****Duchess of Oldenburg.** Russian, medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good, with a rich sub-acid flavor. Productive. September.**Fall Pippin.** Very large, roundish, oblong; yellow; flesh tender and delicious. Tree a free grower and a fine bearer. One of the most valuable varieties for table or market. October to December.**Gravenstein.** A very large, striped, roundish Apple of the finest quality. One of the best Fall Apples. September to October.**Maiden's Blush.** Rather large, oblate; pale yellow, with a bright crimson cheek and a fine, waxy appearance; flesh white, tender, pleasant sub-acid. August and September.**McIntosh Red.** Large, roundish, skin mostly covered with bright red; flesh white, tender, sub-acid, sprightly, very good. Handsome; hardy November to February.**Ohio Non Pareil.** Of medium size, pale to deep yellow, and almost entirely overspread with bright red. Of firm flesh, crisp, juicy and sub-acid. October and November.**Wealthy.** Medium roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Very hardy. A variety of great value, on account of its hardness.

APPLES—Continued

WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin. Large, roundish, deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, very good flavor. Tree very vigorous, upright, and very productive of fair, handsome fruit. One of the best and most popular market apples. January to April.

Bellflower. Large, yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh juicy, crisp, with a slightly sub-acid flavor. Excellent Winter Apple, highly esteemed as a market fruit. The tree hardy and a vigorous grower succeeding well on light, sandy soils. November to April.

Delicious. Fruit large, long, tapering and unevenly shaped; color dark red or crimson; flesh tender with a rich, highly flavored juice. It has a very fragrant aroma. November to January.

Jonathan. This is one of the best varieties for table use, or for the market. Of medium size, red and yellow, and with flesh tender, juicy and light-colored shoots. November to April.

King. The handsome red appearance makes this a popular variety. It has rather coarse flesh, with a juicy, tender flavor. Bears abundantly annually. December to March.

Newtown Pippin. One of the very best Apples as to quality and long keeping. Tree a light grower while young; very juicy, crisp, and highly delicious flavor; fine keeper. Succeeds well in New York. November to June.

Northern Spy. Large, roundish, slightly conical, somewhat ribbed; striped, with the sunny side nearly covered with purplish red; flesh white and tender, with a mild sub-acid, rich and delicious flavor. The tree should be kept open by pruning so as to admit the air and light freely. January to June.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy and rich, with rather an acid flavor; grows strong and spreading; an abundant bearer. December to April.

Rome Beauty. A moderate grower and a good bearer. Large, bright red and yellow, and of medium quality. December to March.

Roxbury Russet. Medium to large, keeps until June. Its great productiveness and long keeping qualities make it popular; free grower and great bearer.

Spitzenburg. Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots; firm, rich, crisp, juicy, spicy and delicious. Tree rather a slow grower, but with high culture forms a large and spreading tree; a good bearer and a popular fruit. Ripening December to April.

Stayman Winesap. Raised from seed of the old Winesap by Dr. Stayman, of Kansas, but better in every way than its parent. Medium to large, roundish oblong; bright red, occasionally streaked; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor. Tree very vigorous. December to May.

Wagener. Medium, roundish, oblate; deep red in the sun; very tender, juicy, with rich vinous flavor; tree vigorous and productive. December to May.

Winter Banana. Very handsome; golden yellow, with tint of red on the sunny side; flesh yellowish white; excellent sub-acid flavor, resembling a banana. January to July.

York Imperial. Medium white, shaded with crimson; flesh firm and sub-acid. December to February.

DWARF APPLES

Their habit adapts them particularly for small yards and limited areas. Their fruit is similar in quality to the standard sorts. They commence bearing much younger. We can supply the following varieties, descriptions of which will be found under "Standard Apples." Baldwin, Duchess

of Goldenburg, Gravenstein, McIntosh Red, Red Astrachan, Yellow Transparent, Delicious.

2 yr. 5-7 ft. \$1.00.

3 yr. 5-8 ft. \$1.25.

4 yr. 5-9 ft. \$1.50.

CRAB APPLES

Very ornamental and fine for preserving.

2 yr. 4-5 ft. \$1.00 each \$10.00 per doz.

2-3 yr. 4-6 ft. \$1.25 each; \$12.50 per doz.

3-4 yr. 6-7 ft. \$1.50 each; \$15.00 per doz.

Eyslop. This is the best known of all our Crab Apples. The trees are extremely vigorous, and the fruit is of large size and beautiful, of deep crimson color. October.

Red Siberian. Yellow with scarlet cheek. The best of all crab apples; good size, skin yellow, striped with red—fine for preserves and jellies. Tree vigorous grower. Ripens in September.

STANDARD AND DWARF PEARS

The Pear succeeds in most soils, but does best on a rather heavy clay or loam. Standard trees are preferable for the orchard, while the dwarf trees are suitable for the garden and should be planted 6 to 8 feet apart. We can supply those marked "D" in dwarf varieties.

2 yr. 4-6 ft. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 doz.

3 yr. 5-7 ft. \$1.25 each; \$12.50 doz.

4 yr. 6-8 ft. \$1.50 each; \$15.00 doz.

SUMMER VARIETIES

"D" Bartlett. Large size, with often a beautiful blush next to sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavor; bears early and abundantly. Very popular. September.

"D" Clapp's Favorite. A large, fine Pear; pale lemon yellow, resembling the Bartlett; fine texture, melting, buttery, juicy, fine flavor. Tree hardy and very productive. Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least 10 days before it would ripen upon the tree. August and September.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

"D" Duchesse d'Angouleme. A magnificent large fruit when successfully grown. Very large, oblong, obovate; dull greenish yellow, with russet markings; flesh white, very juicy, buttery, with a rich, excellent flavor. Tree a strong grower. October.

Flemish Beauty. This Pear, being a strong grower and fruitful, succeeds well in almost any location. Large, greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet. Rich and juicy. September and October.

Kieffer. Large, golden yellow when ripe; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with Quince flavor. Fine for canning. October, November.

Lawrence. Medium size, fine golden yellow; melting, sugary and aromatic. An American Pear of great excellence. Tree a more tardy grower, handsome, hardy and good bearer. The most valuable of the Early Winter Pears. December.

Seckel. Small size, yellowish brown, with red cheeks; melting, sweet, spicy, very rich and delicious. The standard of excellence. Tree a slow but stout, erect grower, hardy and productive. October.

Sheldon. Large size, roundish; greenish yellow, mostly covered with thin light russet; very juicy, melting, sweet and vinous. A fine grower and a good bearer. October and November.

CHERRIES

The Cherry thrives best on a sandy or gravelly soil, and there attains its highest perfection, but will do very well in almost any situation except a wet one. It is one of the most ornamental of all fruit trees, which with its delicious and refreshing fruit, makes it very desirable for planting near the dwelling, where beauty and shade, as well as fruit, are so much sought for and so desirable. There is such similarity between many of the different varieties of Cherries that we shall describe only six varieties, which by our own and many others' experience, have proved the very best of all for both home and commercial growing.

2-3 yr., 4-6 ft., \$1.25 each; \$12.50 doz.

3 yr., 6-7 ft., \$1.50 each; \$15.00 doz.

3 yrs. 6-7 ft. (selected) \$1.75 each, \$17.50 doz.

SWEET CHERRIES

Black Tartarian. Very large, purplish black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably vigorous, erect and beautiful grower and an immense bearer. One of the popular kinds. Ripens last of June and beginning of July.

Governor Wood. Very large; nearly white, with red cheek; rich and juicy. One of the best canning Cherries. June.

Mercer. Very dark red, nearly black; large, fine flavored; early. Very hardy; profuse bearer. Particularly desirable on account of never being wormy. June.

Windsor. Medium to large, nearly or quite black when fully ripe; flesh juicy, tender, meaty, and very firm, making it a good shipper and valuable commercial variety. In both quality and size it is inferior to the Black Tartarian, but without it is, without doubt, the next best black Cherry grown, both for domestic and commercial purposes. Late July.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; firm, juicy and very fine. One of the best light colored varieties. Late June.

SOUR CHERRIES

Early Richmond. Fruit medium to large, roundish, dark red; flesh pale yellow, juicy, fine grained, tender, melting, moderately firm; pleasant sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the best sour Cherries when productiveness, market ability and cooking qualities are taken into consideration. Its extreme earliness warrants top prices in the market which later varieties do not command. Last of June.

Montmorency. A Cherry of the Richmond Class, but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, equally hardy, and a heavy cropper. Ripens from 7 to 10 days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from spring frost.

Morello, English. Large; dark red; very juicy, sub-acid. Late July.

PLUMS

A heavy soil is undoubtedly best for the Plum. The ravages of the curculio have proven a great drawback to the culture of this delicious fruit. The most successful cultivators save their crops by spreading a sheet under the tree, and then by sudden jars the diseased fruit and insects will be shaken off; these should be carefully destroyed.

2-3 yr., 4-6 ft., \$1.25 each; \$12.50 doz.

3 yr., 5-7 ft., \$1.50 each; \$15.00 doz.

Abundance. An early and profuse bearer; fruit large; turning to a rich cherry red; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy and tender, with a rich sweetness. Ripens in advance of other Plums. First of August.

Bradshaw. A very large and fine early plum, dark violet red, juicy and good. Trees erect and vigorous for market. The quality is excellent, and it is destined to become one of the most popular of all plums for canning, while its attractive color, good quality and shipping properties will cause it to be sought for as a market variety. It ripens ten days to two weeks later than Abundance.

Burbank. Medium to large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, rich and sugary; the best flavored variety we have ever tasted. The tree is very productive. Ripens last of August.

Imperial Gage. Large; oval, greenish; juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. Very productive and one of the best. Middle of August.

Lombard. Medium to large, roundish oval, dark red, flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant flavor; hardy popular, nearly always producing a crop, a valuable commercial sort. August.

Satsuma. Large purple and red, blue bloom; firm juicy, blood color. August.

QUINCES

The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for Winter use. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune out the fruit.

2 yr. 4-6 ft. \$1.25 each; \$12.50 doz.

Champion. Large to very large; oval; fine quality; long keeper; bears very young; of bright yellow color; flesh tender. October.

Orange. Large, bright golden yellow. One of the best and most desirable Quinces in cultivation. September.

PEACHES

For early bearing and general satisfactory results, no fruit tree exceeds the Peach. They will commence to bear 16 months after planting. Fertilize with wood ashes or potash. A new supply of trees should be planted every two or three years, in order to keep up a succession. All our Peaches are freestone varieties.

4-5 ft. 60c each; \$4.00 doz.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Early July.

Carman. Large; yellowish white, with bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy, with a pleasant flavor. Early in August.

Champion. Very hardy and productive; skin white, with a red cheek; freestone. Last of July.

Crawford's Early. Fruit very large; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; well known. Last of August.

Elberta. Large, beautiful color of red and yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality; a good shipper and reliable. August and September.

Greenboro. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at the same time. Flesh white, juicy and good. July.

Hale. Probably no new peach has ever been introduced claiming to be so much superior in all ways. It averages one-third to one-half larger than Elberta, ripens about five days earlier and is much superior in flavor. Color a beautiful golden yellow, with deep carmine blush. It has been tested and largely planted in many sections of the country.

Mountain Rose. Flesh white, juicy, rich and excellent; the best early Peach. First of August.

PEACHES—Continued

Triumph. Earliest yellow flesh Peach known, ripening with Champion. July.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Crawford's Late. Very large, productive and good; ripens here about the close of Peach season. Last of September.

Foster. Large; deep orange red, very dark red on the sunny side; flesh very rich and juicy, sub-acid. September.

Iron Mountain. Large; pure white skin, flesh white to the stone, solid, juicy, sweet and excellent. Last of Sept. or first of Oct.

Old Mixon. Large; pale yellow, with red cheek; rich and good. First to middle of September.

Salway. Large, creamy yellow, red cheek, flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich, sweet. Oct.

Stump of the World. Very large; skin white, with a bright red cheek. End of September.

MULBERRIES

	Each		Each
5 to 6 ft.....	\$0.50	8 to 10 ft.....	\$1.00
6 to 8 ft.....	.75	10 to 12 ft.....	1.50

Russian. (Black Fruit). Bears enormous crops of small black fruits. Very desirable for birds or in chicken yard.

Russian (White Fruit). Same as above, only bearing white fruit.

ASPARAGUS

To make a good Asparagus bed the plants may be set in the Fall or early Spring. Prepare a piece of fine, loamy soil, to which has been added a liberal dressing of manure. Select two-year or strong one-year plants, and for a garden set in rows, 20x12 inches.

\$1.50 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Extra strong, 2 and 3 yr. old plants, \$2.00 per 100, \$15.00 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. Really colossal, often measuring from 1 to 2 inches in diameter; deep green.

Palmetto. Said to be an improvement on Conover's in that it yields a heavier crop, and is fit for use nearly a week earlier; free from rust.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant in good soil, moderately manured. Rows 7 feet by 3 feet for field culture. Cut away old, and cut back new wood in Winter. Form a hedge or tie to wire.

10c each, \$1.00 per doz., \$8.00 per 100.

Erie. Very large and very early; perfectly hardy, a strong grower and great bearer, producing larger, sweeter berries, earlier in ripening than any other sort.

Kittatinny. Commences to ripen after Wilson's Early and continues longer in bearing.

Wilson's Early. Good size; very early; beautiful, dark color; sweet, excellent flavor and productive.

CURRENTS

The currant worm is easily controlled by using white hellebore or Paris green in solution, and applying it in season, before the bushes are defoliated. Cut out all old wood and as much new as may be necessary to give room for proper development of leaves and fruit. Currants and Gooseberries love a deep, moist soil, and a heavy mulch is excellent.

30c each; \$3.00 doz.

Selected 40c each; \$4.50 doz.

Cherry. One of the largest red Currants; bunch short. An old and tried variety; very prolific.

Fay's Prolific. Color deep red, quality first class; an abundant bearer. Universally commended by those who have had experience with it.

GOOSEBERRIES

Require the same treatment as Currants; good high culture, and relentless warfare against the currant worm.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Houghton. A hardy native kind, bearing annually enormous crops of fruit, and free from mildew; very vigorous grower. Color red. 30c each; \$3.00 per doz.

Downing. Fruit much larger than Houghton; whitish green flesh, soft, juicy and good. The best for family use and very profitable for market. 40c each; \$4.00 doz.

GRAPES

The Grape is the most healthful of all fruits, and the most highly, esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and it still yields its graceful bunches and luscious blooming clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but Grapes are only to be had through attention and forethought. We will endeavor to point out a few essential points in the successful culture of the Grape, and refer the cultivator to other and more extended works for more details.

Soils.—Good Grapes are grown in various soils, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides unsuitable for other crops are good places for Grapes.

Pruning.—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much wood, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December, February or March, while the vines are entirely dormant.

2 yrs. 75c each; \$7.50 doz.

4 yrs. \$1.50 each; \$15.00 doz.

3 yrs. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 doz.

BLACK VARIETIES

Campbell's Early. Clusters large and handsome; berries large, round, black with purplish bloom; flesh firm but tender; seeds few and easily separated from the pulp; a strong and vigorous grower; flavor rich, sweet and slightly vinous. Berries do not drop from the clusters. Ripens two weeks before Concord.

Concord. A large, handsome Grape, very hardy and productive. The most popular Grape grown. Medium early. First of September.

Moore's Early. Bunches large, berries round, color black, with a heavy blue bloom; quality better than the Concord. Vine exceedingly hardy and is entirely exempt from mildew or disease. Ripens twenty days before Concord.

Worden. Said to be a seedling of the Concord, but larger, much sweeter and of fine flavor. Ripens several days earlier.

GRAPES—Continued

I. RED VARIETIES

Agawam. Large red berry; early, and of vigorous growth; has a rich and peculiar aromatic flavor.

Brighton. Bunches large; berries of medium size, of dark red; flesh sweet, tender and of high quality; superior family Grape, almost seedless pulp. Ripens ten days before Delaware and bears most abundantly.

Lindley. Bunches medium, somewhat loose; berries medium to large, round; color rich shade of red. Vine vigorous, productive. Ripens in early September.

Salem. Berry large; thick skin; free from hard pulp; sweet and sprightly.

WHITE VARIETIES

Green Mountain. Vine hardy, vigorous and productive; skin thin; ripens early.

Niagara. A strong grower and hardy; bunches large and compact; berries as large as Concord; quality good. Best all-around white Grape.

RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after Strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruits, Raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use and in the field for market. They are easily cultivated. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. The fruit bears transportation well, and aside from the demand for it for immediate consumption, it brings highly remunerative prices for drying and canning. Plant in good soil and add manure to it freely from time to time. The hills should be not less than 4 feet apart each way, with two or three plants on a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. Surplus suckers take strength from the bearing plants. They should be cut away or hoed out frequently.

10c each; \$1.00 doz.; \$8.00 100.

Cumberland. Large, good quality, hardy and productive. Midseason.

Cuthbert. Medium to large, conical; deep rich crimson; very firm; good quality; very hardy. Season medium to late.

Golden Queen. Large; beautiful, translucent yellow color, and exceptionally firm. Very productive. Season same as Cuthbert.

St. Regis. A variety said to produce fruit for four months. Brilliant crimson; good quality.

RHUBARB

This affords the earliest material for pies and tarts; continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Make the border very rich and deep.

25c each; \$2.50 doz.. Extra large, 35c each; \$3.50 doz.

Linnaeus. An early, tender variety, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild, sub-acid flavor. Largest and best of all.

STRAWBERRIES

A garden without Strawberries is incomplete. If strawberry plants are put out in August and September, they will bear fruit the following June. They may be planted in April and May, and each plant allowed to make a dozen or more runners and young plants, which bear freely the following season. The beds had best be allowed to fruit only two years and then be renewed. Free

cultivation should be followed the first year, and the plants covered with straw, manure or salt hay for the Winter. In the Spring, as the growth commences, this litter may be raked off between the rows to form a mulch, which prevents the growth of weeds and conserves the moisture, as well as protects the ripening berries from the soil. Clippings from the lawn make an excellent mulch for this purpose. By planting four or six varieties, early, medium and late, and giving them good cultivation, the fruiting season will extend from the last week in May to the first week in July.

\$3.00 per 100.

King Edward. The fruit of this plant is very attractive. Of large size, roundish, and glossy red. Very firm and of splendid flavor. We recommend this variety very highly. June and July.

Senator Dunlap. Dark red, top shaped medium size. Yields immense crops of high quality fruit, of rich flavor. Stands universally as a leading commercial strawberry. June and July.

FALL-BEARING VARIETIES

5c each; 50c doz.; \$4.00 per 100.

Americus. Plant and foliage of good size, but a poor plant maker. Berries of good quality, light red, heart-shaped. Strong fruit stalks which hold the fruit well from the ground, and frequently a small plant will produce from six to twelve well-loaded fruit stalks. Ripen from early June until ground freezes.

Late Jersey Giant. Berries very large, almost perfectly round. Highly colored and of good quality.

Progressive. Considered by many as the best of the Fall-bearing varieties as yet fully tested. The plants are of strong habit with good, large, clean leaves and they multiply all they ought to. The berries are decidedly attractive; deep crimson, glossy, firm, of high quality, about an inch in diameter and exceptionally uniform in size and shape. It begins to ripen with the second-early June varieties and the plants yield so heavily of such nice berries, it is a profitable variety for its June crop. As it continues to yield nice berries until late Autumn, it is indeed a variety of much value.

NUT TREES

These can often be planted along fence lines where they will not affect farming or gardening operations, and later, will become a profitable source of income, either in the market or for the owner's use.

Corylus Avellana (European Hazelnut). The plants offered are improved varieties, having large nuts of better quality than the native American Hazelnut.

Each	Each
5 to 6 ft.....\$0.75	7 to 9 ft. heavy
6 to 7 ft..... 1.00	plants\$1.50

Juglans nigra (Black Walnut). Nuts large, rough, black; kernel rich and oily. One of our largest forest trees.

Each	Each
3 to 4 ft.....\$1.75	4 to 5 ft.\$2.75

J. regia (English Walnut, Madeira Nut). There are a number of productive trees on Long Island. Tree tender while young.

Each	Each
2 to 3 ft.....\$1.50	4 to 5 ft.....\$3.00
3 to 4 ft..... 2.25	

Spraying

It is now a well established fact among all fruit growers that fruit trees will bear more regularly, more liberally and the fruit will be of a more perfect quality if the trees are annually sprayed with the proper mixture. To give our customers and patrons some idea of the best and latest formulas and the best time to spray their trees to get the proper results, we have given a list below, which, if carefully followed, will produce good results. It is almost impossible to estimate the value of spraying. During the past twenty years, the subject has been studied by almost every State in the Union and an enormous amount of money has been expended with very gratifying results. Orchards that were formerly considered worthless have been brought back into usefulness by careful trimming and spraying at the proper seasons.

Formulae

ARSENATE OF LEAD

Water 50 gals.
Arsenate of lead 3 lbs.

One of the best poisons for all leaf-eating insects. It makes a whitish coating, and adheres for a long time. No danger of burning. Is rapidly taking the place of Paris Green, and can be used with Bordeaux Mixture.

AMMONICAL COPPER CARBONATE

Copper carbonate 5 ozs.
Ammonia 2 qts.
Water (1 barrel) 40 gals.

Dissolve the copper carbonate in the ammonia. eq pinous uoipnos pœt:ueœuoc pœt ueuouue œu, kept in glass or stone jars, tightly corked. It is ready for use as soon as diluted with the 50 gals. of water. To be used when Bordeaux cannot be applied on account of staining the fruit.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

For Fungi on Fruit Trees

Copper sulphate 4 lbs.
Quicklime 4 lbs.
Paris Green (for leaf-eating insects) 4 ozs.
Water (1 barrel) 40 gals.

Dissolve the copper sulphate by suspending it in a wooden or earthen vessel containing 4 or 5 more gallons of water. Slake the lime in another vessel. If the lime, when slaked, is lumpy or granular, it should be strained through coarse sacking or a fine sieve. Pour the copper sulphate solution into a barrel, or it may be dissolved in this in the first place; half fill the barrel with water, add the slaked lime, fill the barrel with water and stir thoroughly. It is then ready for use.

COPPER SULPHATE

Copper sulphate 1 lb.
Water 15 gals.

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water when it is ready for use.

HELLEBORE

White hellebore powder 1 oz.
Water 3 gals.

Mix and apply to Currants or Gooseberries with a fine watering pot, or spray with a whisk broom. The dry powder can be applied when the dew is on the leaves. In using the powder it can be dusted through a cheese cloth bag.

KEROSENE EMULSION

Hard soap ½ lb.
Boiling water (soft) 1 gal.
Kerosene 2 gals.

Dissolve the soap in the water; then, while hot, add the kerosene and agitate or churn the mixture rapidly for ten minutes or longer, until thoroughly mixed. In applying, use one part solution to 10 to 25 parts water, according to the insect. Use a strong solution for all scale insects. For insects which suck, such as plant lice, mealy bug, red spider, thrips, aphids, etc., use a weaker solution.

LIME AND SULPHUR MIXTURE

Quicklime 20 lbs.
Fine sulphur flour 14 lbs.
Water 40 gals.

Start the lime slaking add the sulphur with constant stirring and sufficient quantity of water to cover the whole. When the lime has slaked,

add enough water to make 12 to 15 gallons and boil for one hour in the barrel with steam or in a kettle over a fire. Then strain into the pump barrel, dilute to make 40 gallons, and apply at once as a spray to dormant trees for San Jose; but is also the best treatment for Pear psylla and leaf-curl of Peach. Must not be applied to the foliage.

PARIS GREEN

Paris Green 1 lb.
Water 200 gals.

Mix and keep well stirred and apply with a spraying pump, throwing the solution well over the trees so that it will fall and cover the leaves and fruit. It is important that the solution be kept well stirred while in use as it settles rapidly.

SOAP AND WATER MIXTURE

Common laundry soap ¼ lb.
Water (pailful) 2 gals.

Cut the soap in thin slices, dissolve in hot water, dilute with cold water to the proper proportions and spray upon tender plants in foliage to kill aphids or plant-lice, red spider, etc. Potted plants can be dipped. One of the most convenient remedies for aphids on Roses, and always at hand.

FOR ELM LEAF BEETLE

Spray with arsenate of lead, preferably as soon as the leaves are fully expanded, to kill adult beetles and prevent their perforating the leaves. The real damage is done by the grubs, or larvae, which feed on the under side, eating off the greener portion of the leaf. Spray the under surface of the leaves early in June with the same material. Where the beetles are not abundant, the first spraying may be omitted.

FOR SAN JOSE SCALE—SCALECIDE

The most effective remedy for the dread San Jose Scale. It is generally accepted as the best remedy yet put on the market. Directions for use with every can. We can supply it as follows:

50-gal. barrel \$27.00
30-gal. one-half barrel 17.00
10-gal. jacketed cans 7.50
5-gal. jacketed cans 4.50
1-gal. cans 1.50

Much valuable information and literature on the subject of spraying, which is issued for free distribution, may be obtained by applying to the New York State Experimental Station at Geneva, N. Y., or to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

Table Which Shows How Far Apart Fruit Trees Should Be Planted

	ft.	ft.		ft.	ft.
Apples, dwarf on Paradise stock	8	to 10	Grape, large growing	10	to 20
Apples dwarf on Doucin stock	12	to 25	Grape, medium and small	6	to 10
Apples, standard, small growing	25	to 35	Mulberry	25	to 35
Apricot, dwarf	8	to 10	Peach, standard	18	to 25
Apricot, standard	15	to 25	Peach, dwarf	8	to 10
Blackberry	4	to 8	Pear, standard	20	to 30
Blueberry	6	to 10	Pear, dwarf	10	to 15
Cherry, standard, sour	15	to 20	Plum, standard	15	to 25
Cherry, standard, sweet	20	to 30	Plum, dwarf	10	to 15
Cherry, dwarf, sour	8	to 10	Quince	12	to 20
Cherry, dwarf, sweet	10	to 15	Raspberry, Red	4	to 5
Currant	4	to 6	Raspberry, Black	4	to 6
Gooseberry	4	to 6			



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